

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## MEXICO TURNS ATTENTION TO NEW LABOR CODE

Unions Favor State Rather Than Federal Law—Split Over Other Features

## ORGANIZED LABOR'S GROWTH REMARKABLE

Flourished Under Government Favor for Time but Is Now Seriously Divided

By ROBERT S. ALLEN  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Debate in the recently convened special session of the Mexican Congress over the federal labor code proposed by President Portes Gil has focused both domestic and foreign attention upon the whole subject of organized labor in Mexico.

Upon the outcome of this legislation and particularly on the interpretation and enforcement of any law enacted will largely depend the future of industry in Mexico, according to foreign manufacturers.

Union labor is somewhat divided on the contemplated legislation. Crom, the Mexican Federation of Labor, which up to a few years ago was undoubtedly the strongest labor organization in Mexico, favors certain sections of the bill and is opposed to others.

The Radical unions are against the entire measure.

### All Unite on One Point

All elements of organized labor are united in opposition to one of the basic principles of the proposed act—federalization of labor laws.

Under the existing system the individual states may legislate to meet local conditions within the bounds of the fundamental regulations prescribed by the Constitution, such as the eight-hour day, minimum wage and workmen's compensations.

Spurs of the proposed Federal law assert that it is necessary as only a few of the states have put into operation the labor provisions of the Constitution. Opponents of the project hold that it disregards local peculiarities and problems while the political groups charge that it is a reactionary move on the part of forces that are hostile to a militant labor movement.

President Portes Gil, who proposed the legislation, is known as a friend of organized labor but as leaning to the agrarian element rather than the industrial.

As governor of Tamaulipas, one of the most important mining and industrial states in Mexico, he was zealously active in enforcing protection for the worker and his family. He was not, however, a partisan of Crom.

### Other Features of Proposal

Other important features of the proposed code are a nation-wide system of labor courts to facilitate arbitration, prohibition of strikes unless

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

## Jugoslavs Refuse to Ratify Border Pact, Sofia Told

By RABO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
SOFIA—Leopold Neshitch, Jugoslav Minister here, has sent a letter to the Bulgarian Foreign Minister, Athanas Bouroff, who has just returned from a long visit to France and western Europe, officially informing him that the Jugoslav Government has definitely decided not to ratify the Pirot conventions worked out last March by Jugoslav and Jugoslav delegations.

Belgrade proposes new discussions, to include the question of the establishment of a neutral zone 12 miles wide along the frontier, and the compulsory arbitration of disputes owned by Jugoslav peasants in Serbian territory, and vice versa. It is believed that Jugoslav will not refuse to participate in such negotiations. The Pirot agreements contained provisions regulating the manner whereby a peasant owning land on both sides of the Jugoslav-Serbian boundary might cross the border to work his fields and also arranged for the formation of a mixed border commission designed to study incidents on the spot.

During the course of the conference, which was called on Serbian initiative, the Belgrade Government proposed that all property lying on one side of the boundary owned by peasants on the other side be definitely liquidated and a zone six miles wide on both sides of the boundary formed in which no suspicious persons should be permitted to reside. Although the Jugoslav Government agreed to the proposal, the delegation agreed at other points and the official Belgrade delegation at the close of the conference sent out a dispatch containing warm appreciation of the results. Now, however, the Jugoslav Government officially declares the Pirot conventions, without inclusion of the two conditions proposed by Belgrade, are practically worthless and proposes that direct negotiations between Jugoslav and Jugoslav be resumed on the lines indicated above.

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## FOREIGN LIQUOR CALLED BARRIER TO A DRY INDIA

Temperance Conference in Bombay Asks Co-operation of Government

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—In welcoming delegates to the eighth Provincial Temperance Conference held in Bombay, K. Narayan, chairman of the reception committee, observed that although it was called a temperance conference, they were really there to promote and demand prohibition for India as a whole.

Experience told him, he said, that nearly all the public men of India were abstainers, and that those who had previously not been averse to an occasional drink had now given it up. So far as the intellectual classes of India are concerned, Mr. Narayan maintained that the drink problem did not exist, but that the issue chiefly affected the masses and the industrial workers in the big cities. He is of the opinion that prohibition is not a difficult problem in India where the major portion of the population is already against liquor.

Sir Purnashambhu Thakuradas, in his Presidential address, showed that without the initiative of the Central Government it was almost impossible for prohibition to make headway in the provinces. Reduction made in the consumption of country liquor through the efforts of ministers, he declared, was more than nullified by increased consumption of cheap foreign liquor on which the government levies a heavy duty.

The remedy for illicit distillation, the President said, was not to open more shops and increase the supply of illicit liquor, but to find out why the policy of rationing adopted by the Government and endorsed by the Legislative Council had proved a failure.

The Conference passed a resolution declaring that the only real way to make prohibition effective in India lay in the adoption of a policy promulgated by the Government of India, in co-operation with the Provincial Governments and Indian States.

ST. LOUIS FLIERS SPURN 'ORDER' TO END FLIGHT

See No Reason to Quit Now, They Say After 413 Hours in Air

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—The monoplane "St. Louis Robin" passed its 413th hour in the air at 12:17 a. m. (C. S. T.) July 30. At that hour the pilots, Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brien, had made no response to an order to land some time during the day, sent to them in the morning by Maj. William B. Robertson, sponsor of the endurance flight.

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First Rumanian Peasant Assembly Hailed as Success

By RABO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST, Romania—The first National Peasant Parliament has just closed, ending a half year of intense legislative activity.

This was the first assembly chosen by the uncrossed votes of the whole Rumanian Nation. It contained 350 supporters of the National Peasant Government of a total of 337 members. Elected on Dec. 12, 1928, it immediately began a comprehensive program of administrative, economic and social reforms.

Seidman has any government achieved so much practical work in one session, said Dr. Julius Maniu, Prime Minister, adding that during the present ministry the country had shown respect for law and order, and had lived in the spirit of the Kellogg peace pact.

Significant economies were made in state expenditures which, aided by raised taxes, give Rumania a completely balanced budget. New mining and commercial laws took the control of resources of the country from a few privileged persons. Civil Liberties were restored in every part of the kingdom and the administrative system was placed on a basis of decentralization and local self-government. Loans were made to peasants, suffrage was given to women in municipal election and the police force was reduced and improved.

These legislative reforms have been accompanied by administrative improvements and increase confidence and good will.

Plans Announced for Taking Census

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—Employees of the executive department of the Government may be employed in field work in connection with the taking of the census, receiving extra compensation therefor, according to a ruling of J. R. McCall, Comptroller-General.

The Comptroller rules that copying data from records concerning the navy personnel comes under the head of field work, so far as navy employees are concerned.

The law provides that "the enlisted men and officers of the army, navy and marine corps may be appointed and compensated for the enumeration of the army, navy, marine and other military posts. Employees of the Department of Commerce and other departments and independent offices of the Government, with the consent of the head of the respective department or office, be employed and compensated for field work in connection with the fifteenth decennial census."

Mr. McCall interprets this as removing all restrictions upon the receipt of additional compensation. He adds that various general laws such as the postal law and, in the present case, the census law, must be executed in the District of Columbia as well as elsewhere.

The glory which was Maya," exemplified by archaeological discoveries of aboriginal knowledge of architecture, astronomy, sundry arts and writing, is being emphasized through the medium of the airplane. It was disclosed here that Colonel Lindbergh, aided by his bride, is taking a keen interest in archaeology and has contributed to the historical scroll the discovery of an ancient Maya "lost city" in the Yucatan jungle.

The trip was made while Colonel Lindbergh was making his Pan-American "good will" tour. But the story of his interest in air photography of such ruins is one which had to be patched together and eventually verified after a lapse of almost a year, in which he exhibited his usual disinclination to talk about himself and his personal activities.

**Colonel's Interest Aroused**

His interest aroused by the Yucatan discovery, Colonel Lindbergh consulted Dr. J. C. Merriam, president of the Carnegie Institution,

Washington, and, on invitation, advised the institution regarding the methods of making aerial surveys in the tropics.

At Dr. Merriam's suggestion, he agreed to photograph in Arizona and

Independence for Egypt Reported on the Way

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Preston, Eng.—THOMAS SHAW, British Minister of War, in a speech here, said his Government intended to give Egypt independence on terms which would establish the happy relations of Britain and Egypt, but insure the safety of British communications with her eastern empire for all time.

His statement was much more definite than previous official intimations.

ORGANIZED LABOR'S GROWTH REMARKABLE

Flourished Under Government Favor for Time but Is Now Seriously Divided

ANGLO-AMERICAN PARLEY PUSHES NAVY CUT PLANS

Dawes and Premier Nearing Agreement—Britain Makes Further Reductions

BY RABO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—“Substantial progress toward a naval agreement” is authoritatively announced as having been made at a conference at the Prime Minister’s residence at 10 Downing Street, between J. Ramsay MacDonald and the First Lord of the Admiralty, A. V. Alexander, on the one hand, and Gen. Charles G. Dawes and Hugh S. Gibson, on the other.

This conference was a continuation of conversations between General Dawes and Mr. MacDonald, at which ground was surveyed for an international agreement on reduction of naval armament. It carries out the promise Mr. MacDonald made the previous week that he would make this question his chief concern until a settlement is reached. The object now being aimed at, it is understood, is to settle the procedure and map out a program before the respective “yardsticks” are produced, which it is hoped will furnish a common key to reductions.

The technical side of the question will then be gone into, leading up to a preliminary conference of the powers which signed the Washington convention.

Meanwhile further examples have come to light of the endeavor the British Government is making to reduce naval construction work. The Daily Telegraph says: “Construction machinery and high pressure boilers for the H. M. S. Exeter, the ‘cathedral’ class of cruiser laid down under the 1927 program and launched at Devonport July 18, has been held up.

Boilers were being constructed by Samuel White & Co. of Cowes, and it is understood the firm has been instructed not to proceed with them.

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## HOOVER PUSHES PLANS FOR CUT IN ARMS COSTS

Gives Army Chance to Make Own Proposals First—Confers With Chiefs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—President Hoover meant what he said when he spoke of the necessity for reducing the expenses of the army. The plan which was announced a week ago stands without any modification by him.

He placed the first responsibility for finding out how this could be done in the army itself and after a complete review of expenditures action will be taken to see where savings can be effected.

The President discussed his ideas regarding cutbacks with Patrick J. Harley, Assistant Secretary of War, and F. Trigge Davison, Assistant Secretary of War for Aviation, both practical, but neither trained military men as well as Maj.-Gen. Charles P. Summerall, chief-of-staff, and the Secretary of War at his camp over the weekend.

Since the President made his announcement there has been much discussion among officials and others as to whether Coolidge economy had left anything for the Hoover share to trim.

It is obvious that the President believes there is an opportunity to save some of the money now spent on military purposes. It is pointed out that those who have worked with him that he is not the man to start anything unless he knows how he is going to come out.

If the army, to which he gave the first chance, cannot find out how economies can be effected, it is safe to say that Mr. Hoover will not rest there but will try other means of finding out whether it is not possible to lessen expenses.

Committed to naval retrenchment and with the happy circumstance of Ramsay MacDonald being in a position to co-operate, President Hoover will scan with the closest scrutiny the chances of reducing army expenses.

## Boys From All States Come for Edison Test

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Forty-nine boys, representing each state in the Union and the District of Columbia, have arrived here to compete for the distinction of succeeding Thomas Alva Edison as the "electrical wizard." It is a big undertaking for any youngster, for Mr. Edison's inventions during the last half-century have revolutionized almost every phase of industrial and community experience.

The winner of the contest will become Mr. Edison's protégé, will be educated and trained in his personal direction, and will have sold the advantages of first-hand association with the distinguished inventor.

During their three-day visit, the boys will be entertained in the Oranges and in New York City, and will have many opportunities for observation at the Edison plant here.

The high note of the program will be reached on Friday morning, at 9:30, when the committee will announce the winner of the competition.

## Clearing the Slums, Problem in Britain

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The National Housing and Town Planning Council recently held the ninth of its series of 11 nonpartisan regional conferences at Lowestoft, when local authorities representing the eastern counties of England met to discuss the need for slum clearance and rehousing schemes, especially for the low paid laborers of agricultural districts.

The conference deplored the nation-wide shortage of modern dwellings,

and the slow progress made in clearing the slums in Britain since 1919. Resolutions were passed supporting the council's national scheme for building 1,500,000 houses with Government help during the next 10 years, and requesting Parliament to increase its efforts and financial grants to eradicate slums.

John G. Martin, secretary of the National Housing and Town Planning Council, said that his executive committee considered the fact that 3,000,000 people were still living under deplorable conditions as "unethical, unchristian, uneconomical and unnecessary, and the requisite labor and building materials were available to provide proper homes."

H. J. Copeman of Norwich said his city had made progress in building new homes, but had not yet been able to deal effectively with the slum problem. He contended that not only was a larger Government subsidy necessary for this purpose, but also local authorities needed the power to acquire slum properties without the delay of obtaining clearance orders.

## ANGLO-PERSIANS DO ARDUOUS SURVEYING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Australia—Owing to the arduous and valuable nature of geological survey work in the unexplored interior of Papua, it is necessary to relieve members of expeditions from time to time. Three geologists recently sent out with this

object by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company are B. K. N. Wyllie, J. M. Montgomery, and R. C. Jennings, all of whom have had wide experience.

Valuable work has already been performed in Papua by the expedition, which now being relieved, and the Home Affairs Department regards the work, in view of the difficult nature of the terrain, the lack of transport, and the unhealthy class of work, as a very worthy achievement.

## Rumania Revamps Its Police System

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—A law to reform the State police has just passed the Rumanian Parliament. It reduces the number of secret service bureaus, as well as the number of policemen, and improves the quality of those who remain.

The new law is based on three principles: the unification and centralization of the police system, a careful selection of the personnel, and a thorough training and specialization of all the members of the force.

Immediately after the present Government came to power it dismissed a large number of State police, and reduced the number of police stations. According to D. R. Ioanissenescu, Under-Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior, and author of the new law, the present Government found 361 secret police bureaus when it came to power. Some towns had three or four separate bureaus, and had to discover political criminals in order to justify their existence. In the future there will be 71 central police bureaus, one in each county or district.

The present Government holds that the conduct of the police force in any country is an indication of the culture and civilization of that country. It hopes to create a police organization here which will be efficient and vigilant, but at the same time just and humane. The Government works on the lines that the people in Rumania are essentially law-abiding, rather than law-breakers.

## Film Exhibitions Popular in India

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—Interesting details are now available of the working of the Indian States Publicity Bureau during the last official year.

The popularity of film exhibitions given through the medium of traveling cars, showed no signs of abating. During the year no fewer than 1,634,340 visitors attended 766 shows on four of the important railways in the country.

A considerable number of original new posters were specially designed for the Indian State Railways. The posters, which were sent to all over the world for display on a regular basis with foreign railways, have been in considerable demand in schools and institutions in various countries which are interested in the educational value of such posters.

The demand for pamphlets has been world-wide. These pamphlets have been written up by writers with a good knowledge of history and archaeology and since the inauguration of a bureau two years ago, about 275,000 pamphlets have been made for advertising religious fairs and excellent results have been achieved in a number of cases. The number of pilgrims at the Krishnashila Mela (fair) last year is estimated at 800,000 as against 16,000 in 1922.

## DIAMOND CUTTERS ON FULL SCHEDULE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—Business has improved that diamond cutters of Antwerp will not be compelled to shorten their working schedule, as anticipated. The directors of the Belgian Syndicate and the Antwerp Jewellers Association are agreed that at present there is no crisis. The annual holiday season from August 11 to 18 will therefore not be extended.

**EDUCATOR TO RETIRE**  
GLASGOW, (P)—Sir Donald MacAlister, British educator and principal of Glasgow University since 1901, has announced his intention of retiring in October.

## RADIO BOARD FILES ANSWER ON ALLOCATION

### Case Grew Out of Short Wave Permits to News-paper Group

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Federal Radio Commission has filed answer in the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia to the appeal against its short wave allocation made by the Universal Service Wireless, Inc., July 10. The case grows out of the assignment and subsequent reassignment of 20 short wave radio station construction permits made to newspapers through the medium of the American Publishers Committee, last December.

The case affects the newly formed newspaper, "Press Wireless, Inc." and is intimately connected with the commission's efforts to give American newspapers their own wireless channels for transoceanic and transcontinental news communication.

Universal Service Wireless, Inc., a subsidiary of the Hearst newspaper interests, was party to the original allocation of 20 waves to press associations, newspaper chains and individual newspapers, made Dec. 22, 1928. Subsequently the newspaper group was unable to agree within itself over distribution of the allotted channels, and a new method of using the channels for the press was proposed. Under the original plan, the Universal Service Wireless, Inc., claims it would have received construction permits covering use of six short-wave channels.

Under the new plan the 20 construction permits were assigned to Joseph Pierson, trustee, American Publishers Committee, with the understanding that a single public utility corporation shall be formed to engage in wireless communication business for the whole American press.

### Grant Conditional

The Radio Commission, in its order of June 20, 1929, provided for the new arrangement and declared the original order "not effective." However, the new plan was not acceptable to the Hearst Universal group. In its appeal to the courts it demanded six specific frequencies, which it claims had previously been assigned to it, should be turned over. The group also charged it had expended large sums in preparation for the construction of the aforementioned stations.

In its reply the Federal Radio Commission contends its original grant of six waves to the Universal group was conditional and that none of the conditions which it imposed have been fulfilled.

Defending its plan for a single general public utility corporation to serve all the press rather than to a number of companies organized by individual newspapers and press associations, the commission cites various advantages:

"It will permit the constant lessening of frequency separation between stations as the radio science develops and hence most economically exploit the use of radio facilities.

"It will promote a more efficient management of press communication.

"It will provide the only means for flexibility of frequency use to take care of the changing status of important news events.

"It will prevent an uneconomic duplication of facilities.

### Prevent Ruinous Competition

"It will prevent ruinous competition between communications agencies of the same character, while at the same time creating an agency of sufficient strength to engage in healthy competition with other large radio communication companies.

"It will be the only means of preserving a reserve of radio facilities for use in case of important news events or great need for emergency communication.

"It will guarantee neutrality of certain monopoly of a subsidiary's facilities by the parent newspaper companies.

"It will avoid congestion on some frequencies and idleness on others by a proper distribution of traffic.

"It will provide for the assignment of radio facilities from a national

standpoint as distinguished from a local assignment based upon needs of individual newspapers.

"It will provide the only practical guarantee that facilities will be available for newspapers and press associations hereafter desiring to use radio facilities.

"It will provide increased facilities for multi-directional transmission to large numbers of newspapers served by press associations.

"It will afford an opportunity for the participation of agencies prevented by their charters from forming subsidiary public utility companies.

"It will provide the only method for grouping of adjacent frequencies in one transmission to give to newspapers the advantage of facsimile transmission by radio."

The commission concludes its reply with four general findings. It maintains:

1. The order of Dec. 22, 1928, was not effective because several press groups failed to meet certain conditions.

2. Because of this failure, it became the commission's duty to reopen the matter to protect United States interests.

3. The commission was urged to reopen the matter by the press agencies themselves, including counsel for the Universal group.

4. In view of the foregoing, the action of the commission is in the public interest, convenience and necessity.

### Czar's Funds, if Any, Claimed by America

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The confidence of one man that a new but war-imperialistic republic would pay its debts—a confidence expressed in the uncertain days of a decade ago—has just received its final justification. The final payment on Poland's contract with the Baldwin Locomotive Works, exactly upon the day agreed, has been made.

The commission's promise to pay Poland's debts to the United States is now effective.

It is a matter of record that Mr. Vauclain favored this virtual loan of money and backed it against the dissent of some of his associates, quietly expressing his confidence that the money would be paid, and on time.

Exactly 10 years later, William de Kraft, treasurer of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, in a letter to the Legation of Poland, acknowledging the receipt of the final payment of \$95,000, characterized the transaction as one in which the "confidence displayed by both parties has been well rewarded."

In this letter, made public by the Polish Legation, Mr. de Kraft complimented Poland upon the promptness with which payments were made, even at times "under conditions of greatest difficulty to your Government, notably on payment which was made to us on the day upon which the world waited with great anxiety to see whether Poland could successfully withstand the drive of the Bolsheviks."

Since this transaction with Poland a decade ago, the Baldwin Works, it is understood, have extended credit to other countries to the extent of approximately \$20,000,000, the majority of which has since been paid, and at the time agreed.

## Princess Ileana Reported Engaged

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—Princess Ileana, youngest daughter of Queen Marie of Rumania, who with the royal mother and her brother Prince Nicholas, made a memorable trip to the United States in 1926, very shortly will announce her engagement to the Duke of Hesse, German son of Grand Duchess Victoria.

The princess is motorizing in Czechoslovakia and Austria with the duke and her mother and relatives. Princess Ileana is driving her own car.

She is president of the Y. W. C. A. here, and is interested in many social and church organizations. Being a talented speaker and conference leader, the younger women's movements look to her for counsel and guidance.

"It will prevent an uneconomic duplication of facilities.

### Children to Have Their Own Theater

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The organization of a children's theater in Charlotte has been perfected under the direction of Walter J. Cartier, superintendent of the Charlotte Park and Recreation Commission.

Seventy-five pupils have been recommended by the school principals as having special dramatic talent. The first play to be presented, "The Prince Who Was a Player," is now being read. Miss Agnes Cassells, dramatic director of the commission, will have charge of the work.

**FOREST WARDENS TO MEET**  
RALEIGH, N. C. (P)—A state-wide conference of district foresters and chief forest wardens of North Carolina will be held at Mayhead Forest during the latter part of August.

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SOLD AT HALF THE PRICE OF IMPORTED TOFFIES

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NEWBURYPORT, MASS.

## VAUCLAIN FAITH IN POLAND WINS FINAL REWARD

### Last Payment Made on Time for Locomotives 'Lent' to New Nation 10 Years Ago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The confidence of one man that the company holds is due to the city after it has paid itself for all deficiencies that have accrued during the past 16 years.

The payment follows efforts by

the New York Transit Commission

and Samuel Untermyer, special

counsel for the commission, to collect money which they hold the Interborough owes the city. They placed this debt at \$14,124,534.57,

which includes sums they declare

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## TWO NEW FAST AIR ROUTES TO WEST PLANNED

30-Hour Transcontinental Service Oct. 1—Two-Cent Air Mail Expected

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—The two largest American airplane groups, Boeing and Curtiss-Keys, will establish 20-hour continuous New York-San Francisco passenger air service, to begin Oct. 1, according to information received by W. Irving Glover, Assistant Postmaster-General in charge of air mail service.

The fastest present time across the continent is 48 hours by air-mail hook-up over the Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc., Pennsylvania and Santa Fe Railways. The Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc., is affiliated with the Curtiss-Keys aviation group, and operates a passenger service west out of Columbus, O.; it is also linked with National Air Transport, which operates a mail service between New York and Chicago.

The Boeing group, United Aircraft and Transport Corporation, has various passenger and mail services on the west coast, and also operates a passenger line between San Francisco and Chicago.

Mr. Glover's announcement is contained in a statement given out on his return from a two-weeks' trip of inspection through the West and Northwest. Details of the two rival 20-hour, coast-to-coast services are still incomplete, Mr. Glover stated.

The T. A. T. has recently tried out a night-passenger airplane over Long Island, equipped with couch seats that can be tilted back for convenience of passengers who desire to sleep. Thirty-hour transcontinental service would mean that passengers could leave New York or San Francisco at 6 a. m. Monday and arrive at the other coast at noon Tuesday.

Mr. Glover stated that the Post Office Department would have to consider carrying 2-cent, or first-class, mail in the air in the near future. This would be especially true, he said, on the long hops over those passenger lines now going into operation that have no mail contracts. He noted an increasing demand in practically every community for air mail. Mr. Glover found a greater degree of air-mindedness in the West than in the East, and an increasing number of towns whose names have been painted on roofs so as to be visible to aviators.

Mr. Glover forecast active bidding for the proposed air mail route from Pasco to Seattle, Pasco to Spokane and Pasco to Portland for which bids will be opened Aug. 15, 1929.

## ANTI-LIQUOR DRIVE FOR BRITISH GUIANA

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana (By U. P.)—An anti-alcohol movement apparently is gaining momentum here. The Governor has commissioned a committee appointed to study the liquor situation and as a result of the commission's recommendations it appears that the 53 dram shops in Georgetown will be reduced to 26.

A 50 per cent increase in the cost of licenses also was urged. Such a step would drive hundreds of saloon keepers out of business.

## 'Alfalfa Bill' to Drop Bolivian Colonization

DURANT, Okla. (By U. P.)—"Alfalfa Bill" Murray, who in 1924 led a group of 82 farmers to "promised lands" in Bolivia, is coming back to

Oklahoma. Reasons for the return of the "Sage of Tishomingo" are not known but are many.

Led by their confidence in "Alfalfa Bill," the band of people went with him to cultivate the 152,000 acres of unbroken land he had leased in San Juan department of Tarija, Bolivia. For a time enthusiastic letters were received from the colonists, but soon the tenor of the messages changed. Some settlers began returning in 1925 and for the last four years only Mr. Murray and his relatives have remained.

## Duchess of Atholl Gives Bush Prize

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Duchess of Atholl, a civic reception at the Guildhall to the teachers attending the City of London vacation course in education presented by Irene Dean with the Bush scholarship for 1929. The scholarship, of the value of £300, is provided by Irving T. Bush of New York and Bush House, London, for the purpose of carrying out research into educational conditions in America. Miss Dean, who has already performed considerable research work in Scotland, intends investigating the teaching of history in American schools.

H. A. L. Fisher referred to the Duchess as having rendered great service to education in England and Wales in the capacity of parliamentary secretary to the Board of Education. The Government announcement that the school-leaving age was raised to 15 years gave special interest to the meeting.

Sir Charles Trevelyan, referring to this, said: "It will mean a big national effort if we are to be reasonably ready for 400,000 more children in the schools one year and nine months hence—a big effort, but not too big for our country. Children cannot wait."

## NATIONAL OIL BOARD URGED FOR COLOMBIA

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—Recommendations for the establishment of a national hydrocarbons council, composed of experts from various branches of the petroleum industry are made in reply to a Government questionnaire asking advice as to what method should be adopted in regulating industry.

The council would be permanent in character and would render decisions in doubtful cases affecting the petroleum companies.

## MAURETANIA LOGS BEST PASSAGE THIS YEAR

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

PLYMOUTH, Eng.—The Cunard liner Mauretania arrived here July 30 after a crossing from New York in five days, one hour and one minute, her fastest crossing this year. The average speed was 25.58 miles per hour.

Her officers said she made no attempt to beat the recently established record of the North German Lloyd liner Bremen.

## COTTON BAGS URGED ON SOUTH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
RICHMOND, Va.—Resolutions have been adopted by the Wayne County (North Carolina) advisory council, urging the housewives of the entire South to purchase all of their flour, sugar and feeds in cotton sacks, and to request the grocers to lend their full support to the movement.

A 50 per cent increase in the cost of licenses also was urged. Such a step would drive hundreds of saloon keepers out of business.

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## 'Umh-h! Look! Airplanes!!'



Photo by Elia McBride, Seattle

## Vowels That Jump From Crag to Crag Must Now Stand Still and Be Studied

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The first move in a ten-year task of compiling a monolithic dialect atlas of the United States will be made at a conference of the American Council of Learned Societies at Yale University on Aug. 2 and 3, it has just been announced.

This history of American speech habits, it is said, constitutes the making of thousands of phonetic speech records in 500 strategic speech centers. Specialists in linguistics, including some of the ablest American scholars, the council announced,

will track the "droppers" to their lairs, study habits of the broad and short "a" and make a concerted effort in general to discover the origin and vagaries of American speech.

Hans Kurath, professor at Ohio State University, discussing these shifting dialects, said that the movements of population have tremendous importance in the shaping and spread of dialect.

"The New York 'ol,' to which the East Side may claim 'foist' rights, has been carried to all parts of the city, to Long Island, New Jersey and up the Hudson by business men and working men, and commuters have imported it into Connecticut towns along the Seaway," he continued.

"This one-time vulgar pronunciation is fast becoming respectable with the rise of the 'ol' speakers to commercial, political and cultural importance. Not a few professors at Columbia University are using it in their habit," Professor Kurath continued, "sounds all his 'r's," many a New Yorker does not; the

presence of armored United States rumrunning boats in Lake

former uses one and the same vowel in 'half' and 'hat'; some Bostonians and Virginians do not. The former talk in an even louder tone; Easterners have a more musical intonation.

"Differences may be classified with much narrower limits by people who have many contacts. An alert Chicago lawyer will know whether the man he is talking to is from the southern, central or northern part of the state. A Virginian can tell whether a man has lived in the Tidewater area or in the Valley of Virginia."

According to the American Council of Learned Societies, the Modern Language Association and the Linguistic Society of America will co-operate with it in compiling the speech atlas. While attention will be directed to English dialects in this country, it was said, the scope will eventually embrace the English language in all parts of North America and also the foreign language colonies.

BRIDGEBURG, Ont. (AP)—A strong blockade along the lower lakes in an effort to check United States rumrunners is predicted by Commander Martin W. Rasmussen, head of the Buffalo Coast Guard Patrol division. Plans are in the making, he said, for maneuvering the coast guard patrol along lines never tried in this area before.

The presence of armored United States rumrunning boats in Lake

Ontario, one of which elected to fight beginning of the nineteenth century, it out last week with a coast guard vessel, has caused the coast guard to devise new methods to offset the added handicap.

All available coast guard boats, including a fleet of 10 new chasers with a speed of 40 miles an hour, and armed with machine guns and one-pounders, will be used in the blockade, said Commander Rasmussen.

The eyes of the coast guard, he said, will be fastened on the Niagara frontier, which has become the battle ground of the bootleggers and smugglers shunted from the Detroit district.

## Turks Delay Reply to Greek Proposal

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—Tewlik Rushdi Bey, the Turkish Foreign Minister, has reserved his answer to the Greek proposition of solving outstanding questions between the two countries by arbitration, according to reports from Ankara. He has promised to reply after consulting Ismet Pasha, the Premier.

The Greek proposal is that both governments should in common accord ask the President of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague to appoint three arbiters to solve all outstanding questions. Mr. Papas, the Greek Minister explained to Tewlik Rushdi that the entire dossier of negotiations would be referred to the arbitration commission as one and indivisible, adding that this would be the best way of putting an end to the present secretary.

Mr. Papas meanwhile has been recalled and replaced by his first secretary.

## WORLD JEWRY SHOWS MORE RAPID INCREASE

ZURICH (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)—Dr. Arthur Ruppin of Tel Aviv, Palestine, who spoke at the second session of the sixteenth biennial Zionist congress, estimated that in 30 years, the number of Jews throughout the world grew from 10,000,000 to 16,000,000, as compared with 4,500,000 in the times of antiquity and only 2,500,000 at the

America, which had a Jewish population of 1,000,000 in 1900, had a Jewish population of about 4,500,000 in 1928. This increase was largely due to immigration from east European countries.

The presidium for the plenary session, including many Americans, was elected by acclamation on the recommendation of a special committee. Nahum Sokolow was chosen president of the congress.

REINDEER FOR ESKIMOS TO MAKE ARCTIC TREK

OTTAWA, Ont. (AP)—A herd of 300 reindeer has been purchased in Alaska from an American firm by the Canadian Government, and will be driven to the Mackenzie River section to provide a source of food for the Eskimo wards of the Dominion.

The drive, which is expected to start in October, will take several years, and will be undertaken by Lomen Brothers of New York and Alaska, the selling agents. The route will lie across the northern strip of the Arctic.

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## HOOVER EXTENDS EFFORT TO MAKE BUSINESS SOUND

### President Fits Census and Other Inquiries Into Prosperity Program

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Various developments of government activities are concerned with extending and making permanent the business prosperity of the country in a broader sense than has been done before.

Calvin Coolidge's was called a "business administration." It was so in that precautions were taken to prevent disturbance of business. President Hoover's is regarded by many here as a business administration in an aggressive sense. As he made the Department of Commerce the center of activity in the government, now President he is concentrating on putting the business affairs of the country on a substantial basis.

Almost every act and plan of Mr. Hoover fits in with this program. His commissions, whether dealing with agriculture, the law, delays and the defects of criminal procedure, or the reduction of the cost of army maintenance, are concerned with the safeguarding of jobs, steady wages, reducing waste, eliminating inefficiency, lowering taxes, and providing comforts and opportunities for the average family.

In international affairs he looks through the same end. Settlement of the French debt question is welcomed largely because it helps to carry out this program. With Ramsay MacDonald in power in England, Mr. Hoover is believed to have an opportunity to bring to fruition the question of naval reduction.

### Census Related to Business

Taking the census means much more than finding out how many persons live in the United States. To Mr. Hoover's way of thinking, that is incidental compared with the opportunity to find out how the businessness of the citizens of the United States is carried on, how manufacturers operate, how goods are distributed and how many persons are unemployed, where and why.

Robert P. Lamont, who succeeded Mr. Hoover as Secretary of Commerce, will supervise the census tak-

ing. Speaking here, Mr. Lamont referred to the recent development of labor and time saving devices, and the stepping up of American productivity. Although costs of production have been lowered, costs of administration have been increasing. On this point the administration is putting a potent finger. The census will afford data which it is hoped will enable business men to remedy this defect.

### Hoover Aids Co-operation

Frederick M. Feiker, director of the Associated Business Papers, and chairman of the advisory committee of the census of distribution, declared that next to the weather, business is the greatest starting point for ordinary conversations. He said that eight years ago Herbert Hoover called to Washington group after group of business men and asked them how the Department of Commerce could aid industry and trade.

From that time there has been close co-operation between the department and various kinds of business men. Co-operation has saved millions of dollars and has represented great worth to the nation.

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The camp, known as Camp Burton of Monmouth Council, has just been formally dedicated with Morgan F. Larson, Governor, delivering the principal address.

Approximately 800 acres of beautifully wooded and rolling country, with a brook running through it, are included in the gift of Mr. Brisbane, making it one of the finest in its kind in the country. Various civic clubs, churches and individuals have co-operated in restoring the old buildings and the old church, which was built in 1820.

## MACHINERY CUTS ARMY OF WHEAT WORKERS IN TWO

'Combines,' Which Cut, Bind, Thresh and Sack Grain, Do Work of 50 Men

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Harvesting the Nation's huge crop of small grains, once a tremendous problem, has been so simplified by use of 'combines' that the annual army of migrant harvest hands now on duty in the wheat fields has been cut in half.

George E. Tucker, director of the farm labor division of the United States Department of Commerce, is authority for the statement that 20,000 hands have supplied the need in northern Oklahoma, where the winter wheat harvest begins, and in western Kansas, where 'combines have largely supplanted binders and headers. This, he says, compares with the 40,000 or 50,000 required in this section in the shocking and threshing days.

Meanwhile strings of empty freight cars are speeding into the grain belt from all parts of the country. For 50 days the task of moving the crop will tax the facilities of the railroads, requiring something in excess of 350,000 carloads to be transported.

\$100,000,000 to Migrate Crop

Bankers, too, are watching the progress of the harvest with interest, for it is estimated that approximately \$400,000,000 will be borrowed by commission men, exporters, elevator men and millers to pay the growers for their grain.

Approximately 14,000 itinerant harvesters were at work in the fields of swaying wheat in Kansas in the first part of July, and a few had already begun to move northward into Nebraska. In that State, and particularly in the Dakotas, the combines have not yet come into such widespread use as in the midwestern plains, and the bulk of the grain is still shocked, or headed, and later threshed.

At the wave of ripening grain moving northward into the spring wheat region, the labor directors guide an increasing number of harvest hands to the farms. Mr. Tucker estimates that 25,000 men will be needed in North Dakota when the harvest gets under way there.

Altogether about 35,000 men will have been recruited for the complete swing from Oklahoma into Canada, the official estimates. Yet this is only half the size of the army mobilized five or six years ago, he pointed out.

Government Labor

The federal farm labor central office is located in Kansas City. From here a large part of the work of connecting the harvest hand with a job for the summer is directed by Mr. Tucker and 15 assistant directors.

Harvest began a week late in Oklahoma and was a week to 10 days late in Kansas, tending to cause a temporary surplus of men in the harvest regions. The emphasis of the farm labor division has been to avoid surpluses by proper publicity, and by the work of the assistant directors who established temporary offices in various parts of Kansas, and later will move northward.

"Our hands' help is drawn largely from the southern states now," Mr. Tucker said. "White men from Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas and Miss-

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## NEW TETON PARK INVITES NATION TO SEE WONDERS

Mountain and Glacier in Wyoming Rivals to Yellowstone

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
CASPER, Wyo.—Yellowstone National Park, world-famous tourist resort, has a new neighbor. It is Grand Teton National Park, also in Wyoming, which hopes to share a wealth of lakes and forests and its snow-capped peaks of granite and its wonders of its renowned predecessor, adjacent to it.

"The population," he said, "is leaving the farms for the cities because they are not needed on the farms, not because agriculture is going down, but because a man with a sickle in the year 1800 could cut one-half acre of wheat a day, and it took about all the men we had to raise and cut wheat enough to feed us."

"With the cradle of 1831 a man could harvest 2½ acres a day if he was a man of iron. With the reaper of 1840 he could do 10 acres a day, it required five men to follow his machine to bind and shock the grain. With the self-binding of 1850 he could cut 20 acres a day and the machine automatically binds many times this size.

Plans have been made to dedicate formally Grand Teton National Park on July 29. The ceremonies at Jackson Lake Lodge, at Moran, Wyo., form part of the program of the National Editorial Association's annual convention opening at Cheyenne, Wyo. Some 200 delegates plan to journey by train and auto stage to Moran where the grand Teton range in the Rockies looms high across the lake.

The park will be presented by Frank C. Emerson, Governor of Wyoming, and accepted by Horace M. Albright, Director of National Parks, on behalf of the Federal Government. At the same time, a tablet will be placed at the top of Grand Teton in memory of William Owen, known as the first person to reach the crest of the peak.

As a hiding place for marauders, the Jackson Hole has had a colorful history. But the Hole has become frequented by the cattlemen, tourists, camp and hunters' lodges of late years, and even irrigated fields of alfalfa are to be found along some of the streams of the valley bordering the Teton range.

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Peaks Are of Granite

The Teton region practically joins Yellowstone, but it offers scenery and pleasures of an entirely different character. In contrast to the Yellowstone, it is not of volcanic origin and freakish formation. Its majestic and lofty peaks are of granite. They tower to a height of 7000 feet above the surface of the mirror-like lakes of the region, which are of themselves more than a mile above sea level.

Remote and comparatively little known to the outside world, this region, known locally as the Jackson Hole country, is reached by automobile over improved, though not paved, highways traversed by daily passenger buses during the summer season.

Good Roads Available

At least six months of winter holds the Teton mountains in an icy grip. The herds of deer and elk stay down to the lower levels of open plains to forage upon the dried herbs of the wind-swept wild meadows. The scattered ranches of the Jackson Hole hold their haystacks with high rail fences against the encroachments of big game, and the hunters' lodges hibernate through a long, cold period in anticipation of the anglers who visit the lakes and streams in May and throughout the summer.

The way to see Teton is to have headquarters at any one of many tourist ranches or hunting lodges in this district, and with horses and guides to penetrate a wilderness of wonders, including active glaciers of summer snows and ice that move slowly and perpetually, during summer months, down from slopes beyond human reach. Some of these peaks have been climbed by a few daring mountain climbers, and others stand unconquered.

The 1929 traveler may visit both the Yellowstone and the Teton parks with assurance of good roads and comfortable accommodations throughout the season. The new national park is best reached from the East, by the Atlantic-Yellowstone-Pacific highway (A-Y-P), which is the only non-motor trail going directly to the region. A-Y-P leaves Chicago over US-20, follows Federal and state roads the entire distance, entering the Teton park from US-37, W. continuing on into the Yellowstone. The route is 87 per cent surfaced. It has considerable paving, and the small part not surfaced is well maintained.

Entrance is made from the West either by crossing the mountains from Ashton, or Sugar City, Idaho, or from the South gate of the Yellow-stone Park.

What is said to be one of the most beautiful lakes in the world is Jenny

MOVEMENT IS STARTED TO FURTHER LIVING ART

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
MANCHESTER, Eng.—A modern pleasure boat made in the old English tradition of wooden-boat building and constructed in an inland city for a popular seaside resort is the paradoxical history of a new craft, the Douglas, just completed here.

Blackpool, home of pleasure boats, has sent to Manchester for one of the latest models of its kind, and people between Blackpool and Manchester will experience the novel sight of a 30-foot motor launch traveling on a trailer by highway to its place at the sea.

Rathbone Brothers are among the few remaining firms in the north of England that build wooden ships, and their yards at Stratford, in this city, are typical of those in the days of England's old "wooden walls."

THE WAY TO SEE TETON IS TO HAVE HEADQUARTERS AT ANY ONE OF MANY TOURIST RANCHES OR HUNTING LODGES IN THIS DISTRICT, AND WITH HORSES AND GUIDES TO PENETRATE A WILDERNESS OF WONDERS, INCLUDING ACTIVE GLACIERS OF SUMMER SNOWS AND ICE THAT MOVE SLOWLY AND PERPETUALLY, DURING SUMMER MONTHS, DOWN FROM SLOPES BEYOND HUMAN REACH. SOME OF THESE PEAKS HAVE BEEN CLIMBED BY A FEW DARING MOUNTAIN CLIMBERS, AND OTHERS STAND UNCONQUERED.

THE 1929 TRAVELER MAY VISIT BOTH THE YELLOWSTONE AND THE TETON PARKS WITH ASSURANCE OF GOOD ROADS AND COMFORTABLE ACCOMMODATIONS THROUGHOUT THE SEASON. THE NEW NATIONAL PARK IS BEST REACHED FROM THE EAST, BY THE ATLANTIC-YELLOWSTONE-PACIFIC HIGHWAY (A-Y-P), WHICH IS THE ONLY NON-MOTOR TRAIL GOING DIRECTLY TO THE REGION. A-Y-P LEAVES CHICAGO OVER US-20, FOLLOWS FEDERAL AND STATE ROADS THE ENTIRE DISTANCE, ENTERING THE TETON PARK FROM US-37, W. CONTINUING ON INTO THE YELLOWSTONE. THE ROUTE IS 87 PER CENT SURFACED. IT HAS CONSIDERABLE PAVING, AND THE SMALL PART NOT SURFACED IS WELL MAINTAINED.

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THE 1929 TRAVELER MAY VISIT BOTH THE YELLOWSTONE AND THE TETON PARKS WITH ASSURANCE OF GOOD ROADS AND COMFORTABLE ACCOMMODATIONS THROUGHOUT THE SEASON. THE NEW NATIONAL PARK IS BEST REACHED FROM THE EAST, BY THE ATLANTIC-YELLOWSTONE-PACIFIC HIGHWAY (A-Y-P), WHICH IS THE ONLY NON-MOTOR TRAIL GOING DIRECTLY TO THE REGION. A-Y-P LEAVES CHICAGO OVER US-20, FOLLOWS FEDERAL AND STATE ROADS THE ENTIRE DISTANCE, ENTERING THE TETON PARK FROM US-37, W. CONTINUING ON INTO THE YELLOWSTONE. THE ROUTE IS 87 PER CENT SURFACED. IT HAS CONSIDERABLE PAVING, AND THE SMALL PART NOT SURFACED IS WELL MAINTAINED.

ENTRANCE IS MADE FROM THE WEST EITHER BY CROSSING THE MOUNTAINS FROM ASHTON, OR SUGAR CITY, IDAHO, OR FROM THE SOUTH GATE OF THE YELLOWSTONE PARK.

WHAT IS SAID TO BE ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL LAKES IN THE WORLD IS JENNY

MOVEMENT IS STARTED TO FURTHER LIVING ART

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
MANCHESTER, Eng.—A modern pleasure boat made in the old English tradition of wooden-boat building and constructed in an inland city for a popular seaside resort is the paradoxical history of a new craft, the Douglas, just completed here.

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THE WAY TO SEE TETON IS TO HAVE

## FURNITURE CITY PUTS MORE LEGS UNDER ITS TABLE

Grand Rapids Seeks Diversified Industry to Help Stabilize Prosperity

By TULLY NETTLETON  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—The "furniture capital of America" is setting about to put more legs under its table. Grand Rapids is determining that it does not wish its prosperity to rest entirely upon one industry, however excellent, and is beginning to diversify its manufactures.

Furniture is still, of course, the outstanding enterprise here, and undoubtedly will continue to be. One indication of the importance of furniture to Grand Rapids—and of Grand Rapids to the realm of furniture—is the fact that nearly 7,000 different buyers from furniture stores in all parts of the United States come to one or more of the exhibitions held here four times a year.

### Furniture Output Galloping

These buyers are only now returning to their home cities from one of these exhibitions to tell their friends and customers what is new and artistic in things to live with. In all probability these friends and customers will spend during the coming year approximately \$125,000,000, as they did last year, for high and medium-grade furniture made in Grand Rapids.

The output of furniture is, in fact, constantly increasing. But as in a number of other industries, the increased output is being produced with actually 2,000 or 3,000 fewer men employed than 10 years ago due to such mechanical developments as the "multiple carved" by which a single skilled workman can do an intricate design on 12 chairs or bedposts at once instead of one at a time.

Notwithstanding the situation, the population of Grand Rapids, according to Lee H. Pierce, secretary of the Association of Commerce, has continued to grow at a rate which indicates that not only these men but also approximately 10,000 others have found new jobs here.

The largest number of these are in the manufacture of automobile parts, especially bodies. One body plant which employs nearly 4,000 persons is the largest single industry in the city. Other plants make bumpers, castings, tires, interior trim and accessories. Outside the automotive field, such diverse products as water and oil pumps, bath salts, wood screws and bakery goods have provided other jobs, or have the only clipper belt concern in the world, one of the largest and best known carpet sweeper firms and huge brass works.

Transition times such as this have been part of the history of Grand Rapids. First and India fur-trading post, it became a pioneer farming community, discovered a "plaster mine," which is yet a source of gypsum products, grew into a center of the lumbering industry, and turned from that to furniture making when woodworkers found that the hardwoods, left as useless in the first wave of timber cutting, were valuable for cabinet work.

Now, although the native supply of hardwoods has been nearly exhausted, the far corners of the world ship mahogany, teakwood and other richly grained woods to Grand Rapids.

The city has taken pride in erecting during the last 10 years more than \$7,500,000 worth of school buildings, notwithstanding a lack of sufficient equipment. These structures have been built with special attention to originality and beauty of architecture. Playgrounds are so numerous that it is said no child resides more than half a mile from a playground.

### The Dutch Contribution

There are more reasons than one why Grand Rapids ranks among the highest cities of the United States in the percentage of its families who own their homes. One furniture man pointed out that it is only natural that men whose whole occupation and working atmosphere is concerned with fashioning the product of the forest into objects of beauty and usefulness for the home should take an interest in making their own home abodes of taste and comfort.

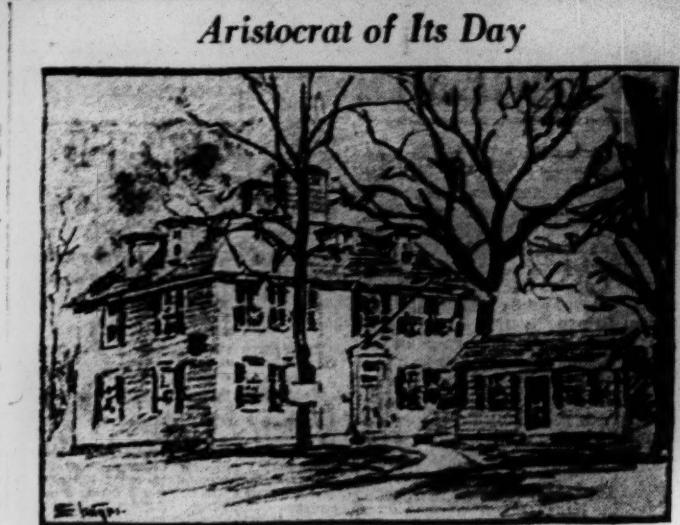
To seek homes one may drive around Rock Lake in East Grand Rapids, and for tidy homes one may drive along almost any of the tree-lined streets.

Another contributing factor is the large proportion of industrious, frugal, church-going, home-loving Hollanders among the population of this western section of Michigan. These Dutch settlers have given to the whole city a tone of simplicity and a precedent of living within one's means.

A third reason is the comparative steadiness of employment in the furniture industries. Furniture manufacturers insist that the almost year-around working schedule should be considered in appraising the wage level. Wages in Grand Rapids furniture plants are said to average about 62 cents an hour, ranging from 40 cents for common labor to more than 90 cents for expert carvers, and some men on piece work are reported to earn more than \$1 an hour at times.

While diversification is in the air, it is also pointed out that furniture is an exceptionally stable industry, since, as one dealer said, "People are always buying furniture." Moreover, there is a wide diversity represented in industries which have come here as adjuncts to furniture. There are veneer works, glue works, textile mills to make tapestry coverings, printing and engraving establishments to turn out fine catalogues, and a long list of other enterprises.

In one point Grand Rapids holds a distinction which, so long as it can be maintained, assures this city its pre-eminence in furniture production. Here, it is claimed, live the most skillful designers of furniture in America, and they dominate the designs in high-grade furniture toward which a large part of the world looks, much as it looks toward Paris for style in women's gowns.



Preserved by the Lexington Historical Society, the Buckman Tavern. Dating From 1690, Is One of the Cherished Shrines of Early New England.

## Buckman Tavern on Lexington Green Echoed Tramp of Minutemen in '75

*Every week day during July and August, The Christian Science Monitor publishes an illustrated historical sketch briefly describing places of interest to visitors at the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration in the summer of 1929.*

The Lexington Historical Society owns the Buckman Tavern which was built in 1690, and where 135 Minute-men assembled in '75, under the leadership of Captain Parker.

Amos Doolittle, an artist who was 21 and had been taught a little copperplate engraving by the silversmith for whom he worked, has made a plate which shows the scene at Lexington April 19, 1775, the authenticity of which is partly attributed to his picturing of long shadows falling from the east to indicate sunrise. In this plate Buckman Tavern is shown with its outbuildings, at the left of a tree on the right of which is the Lexington church with its separate belfry of the time.

Buckman Tavern is a severely plain but well preserved building opposite the green. The property, bounded by Hancock and Bedford Streets, Massachusetts Avenue and Merriman Street, was bought by the society and the town in order that all the grounds and buildings standing that were in any way connected with the Battle of Lexington might thus be preserved in perpetuity. The historical society has restored the Tavern, and takes full responsibility for its care.

In its prime, the Buckman Tavern was the finest structure of its kind and its architecture regarded as the most aristocratic anywhere about.

There were nine fireplaces, and only travelers of the better class ventured to put up there.

The building, as shown on Doolittle's plate, is a little difficult to envisage as having provoked such eulogies because of its singular severity, its rising like a gaunt box in the clearing.

But it is filled now with items of genuine Revolutionary interest; its timbers have taken on a mellow glaze of dignity and reserve and not the least dramatic of its scars are the marks of bullets fired by retreating British soldiers, the holes still plainly visible in the walls.

## Moscow to New York Flight Is Projected

*SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU*

NEW YORK—A 12,000-mile all-Russian air expedition from Moscow to New York by way of Siberia will start soon, according to announcement here. Friends of the Soviet Union in New York are forming a reception committee of persons prominent in Labor and Liberal circles who will meet the fliers.

The airplane, Land of the Soviets, in which the flight will be made, is an amphibian model and entirely of Russian construction excepting for parts of the motors, the committee said. It will be manned by four of the Soviet Government's most expert aviators—Semion Alexandrovitch Shestakov, pilot; Boris Sterligov, radio operator; Dimitri Fufaev, mechanic, and Philip Botov, assistant pilot. In 1927 M. Shestakov made a successful flight to Tokyo and back in a single-engine mail airplane.

The Land of the Soviets was built by popular subscriptions from members of the Aviation and Chemical Society. It is a monoplane with two 600-horsepower motors, and was constructed by Tupolev, engineer of the Central Aero-Hydro Institute of Moscow, in the Aviation Trust factory. It is all-metal, and is constructed of "Kolchug aluminum," a special alloy prepared at the Kolchuginsky Steel Works.

## Colombia Checks Communist Riots

*BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)*

The Government is taking all possible precautions to prevent spread of the Communist outbreaks which resulted in 12 fatalities in clashes between Communists and police over the weekend. President Mendez Abadie called the Cabinet in extraordinary session to consider necessary steps to quell the disorders.

Police, reinforced by troops, overcame a rebellion July 27 at La Gomez Station, on the Puerto Wilches railway, when agitators attempted to loot and dynamite stores of the village.

Serious new clashes occurred July 29 at Libano. Thirty Communists were arrested at Puerto Wilches and imprisoned on the gunboat Colombia in the Magdalena River.

The Government is capable of fully guaranteeing public interests and preserving order," Cabral Pombo, Minister of War, announced. "It is most significant, the movements broke out simultaneously at two different points."

## MERGED FARM PAPERS WILL REACH 1,200,000

*SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR*

DES MOINES, Ia.—Merger of Successful Farming and the Dairy Farmer, monthly publications of the Meredith Publishing Company, gives the Midwest farm paper with un-duplicated total distribution of 1,200,000 copies. It is announced by Fred Bohen, president and general manager, Successful Publishing, was founded 27 years ago by the late E. T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture under President Wilson.

The merger said Mr. Bohen reflects the westward movement of the dairy industry. He cited figures showing that on an average 21 per cent of the middle western farm income is derived from dairy products.

## STUDENTS TO START THEATER

*SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU*

CHICAGO—A new co-operative little theater, to be called "the Cube," will open here in the fall as an operative venture of university students. Financial arrangements have been made by members of the faculty of the University of Chicago and several Chicago business men.

## ARKANSAS FUND SPEEDS SCHOOL CONSOLIDATIONS

*State Spends \$2,636,227 for 255 Buildings—Improves Teachers' Certification*

*SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR*  
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Education is making noteworthy advances in this State, according to a report of the school plant division in the Department of Education, which shows that 255 buildings were erected in 73 counties during the past year at a cost of \$2,636,227.

Expenditures for school buildings during the year just closed were slightly less than the preceding year, while the total program was \$2,986,149. However, the report of that year included the \$1,000,000 Little Rock High School.

From the equalization fund authorized by the last Arkansas General Assembly, \$265,000 has been allotted tentatively for school buildings in 74 consolidated centers this year. The equalization fund has to its credit \$305,000, expected to be increased to approximately \$1,055,000 through the allotment of \$750,000 from receipts of the income tax.

Consolidation of rural schools has been perfected as the result of the equalization fund. The plan is to aid one high school in each county, and many districts are consolidating to obtain a high school. The 74 consolidated projects that will be undertaken this year will take the place of 342 schools, according to C. M. Hirst, State Superintendent of Education.

The school system has been strengthened considerably by a new method of certification of teachers.

Three types of super-certificates are granted to senior high, junior high and elementary teachers. In high school, the teacher is certified to teach a major subject and a minor.

The State recently acquired the property of Henderson-Brown College upon consolidation of that school with Hendrix College, and the school will be opened as a second teachers' college.

The Little Rock Junior College, which is a part of the local public school system, has received, by donation, two office buildings downtown that are valued at nearly \$2,000,000. The buildings are to be held in trust for 50 years, all net profits accruing for the benefit of the college.

## HOTEL PROTESTS CLUB BLOCKING ITS OUTLOOK

*SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU*

CHICAGO—To prevent the Chinese Yacht Club from building its projected four-story clubhouse in Grant Park on the lake front here, the Stevens Hotel Company has filed a petition for an injunction.

The hotel said its property fronting Grant Park was purchased at a high cost on the understanding that no buildings would be permitted to block the view to Lake Michigan harbor.

## Peace Endowment Fund Planned by Teachers' World Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

Philippines, Philadelphia, Denver, Memphis and Seattle when the executive board selected this country to choose the place for the conference. Much sentiment is being developed in favor of the Philippines as the place for the 1932 convention.

### Educational Needs of Orient

Asiatic delegates bring word that their countries have been aroused to the need for reduction of illiteracy and for the training of their peoples in international good will. Request has been received from the board of education of Hunan, China, asking this convention to pass three resolutions calculated to discourage the use of new discoveries for the production of war materials, to require the teaching of history and geography in such a way as to avoid misunderstandings and increase appreciation on the part of the people of one nation for other nations, and to promote exchange of culture between nations.

Some of the money which the federation hopes to raise will go toward developing the work of five committees, known as the Herman-Jordan committees, after Raphael Herman, who offered a \$25,000 prize, and Dr. David Starr Jordan, who won the prize for a peace plan applicable to the work of this organization.

The first of these committees, designed to develop co-operation between existing international organizations, is headed by P. W. Kuo of China, one of the federation vice-presidents. Dr. Kuo's committee is presenting to the convention proposals for closer co-operation between the federation and the International Bureau of Education at Geneva and between the federation and older continental educational associations, together with proposals for strengthening the newer groups forming in Asia.

### Changes for Textbooks

The committee hopes to develop more efficient work and reduce duplication and waste of effort on the part of various groups interested in international education for peace. It is asking the World Peace Foundation to bring up to date the bibliography it has collected for a directory of educational organizations which will soon be published.

Elimination from school texts of statements which glorify one country at the expense of others already has been secured by a second committee, headed by Miss Laura Ulrich of Winnetka, Ill. The committee has reported to Congress that writers and publishers of textbooks have promised co-operation in removing statements which are detrimental to international friendliness. The committee also is working out a plan for correlating the study of social sciences, by which children of one country will hear about the sports, playthings and habits of other countries similar to their own, instead of being taught so much about the differences between themselves and the children of primitive races, which tend to

ward the inculcation of an attitude of race superiority.

### Sports as Aid to Good Will

Daniel Chase, of New York, reporting as chairman of the committee, told how international sports may be used to create international friendliness. With proper safeguards, leadership, training, suitable contests, and the inculcation of ideals of sportsmanship, international sports can do much to establish world peace, said Mr. Chase. For his committee he recommended as ideals of sportsmanship, acceptance of defeat graciously, winning without boasting, making a good fight regardless of odds, playing with good temper, teamwork, avoidance of playing to the grand stand, and overcoming the desire to win at any cost.

A fourth committee, headed by E. J. Salmony of England, faces the greatest controversy of any one of the five, since it has before it the question of compulsory military training in schools and colleges. "No body in our organization has asked us to stand for compulsory military training," said Mr. Sainsbury, in an interview, but "there are differences of opinion as to how far we should go in declaring against it."

The report of this committee was the only one not accepted at the last convention in Toronto, and with some amendments which are being worked out by a subcommittee, it will be presented to delegates at the present congress later in the week.

The extent to which existing agencies for settling international disputes can be taught in schools without danger of becoming propagandistic is being studied by the fifth committee, of which F. A. Horace Smith is chairman.

Mrs. Carlyle Smith described the organization in various European countries to receive and reply to the message of peace broadcast by the children of Wales to the children of the world, saying that in 1930 it is hoped to expand Good Will Day into an entire week of peace propaganda. Mrs. Smith told how the idea started with Mrs. Lilian Matsch Hendrick with an international concert in 1927 in New York City, and how she brought the plan to Europe, meeting with obstacles in many countries, but gradually winning public support and sentiment.

Miss Anna M. Thompson of Kansas City presented a bibliography of publications on international relations.

Mrs. T. E. Robson of London, Ont., declared that international peace can only come through industrial and financial peace, and these only by harmonizing statutory with natural laws.

Arbitration as a means of settling international disputes was recommended by Prof. J. L. Brierley, who said that the term is being loosely used to apply to disputes settled by the two interested parties, when it should only be used in the meaning of an adjudication by a third party acting for the two disputants.

The speaker at the main session was Prof. Paolo Arcari, who made an address on "Dante as Schoolmaster."

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# RADIO PLAYHOUSE

## Argumentation as Seasoning

WHEN Mr. Jones, in passing the front yard of his neighbor Mr. Smith's home, stops to make a few complimentary remarks upon Mr. Smith's system of agriculture and to argue his side-set theories on the subject, the impression left by the encounter is not deep. If, however, he should approach his acquaintance with a remark to the effect that the latter, in his opinion, displays poor taste and misguided judgment in his selection and cultivation of the flowers, the argument which is likely to result will not so quickly slip from memory.

In order to promote good will in connection with radiotelecasting it has so far been the general practice to "sugar-coat" nearly all the material heard on the air. The public has been given just what it is commonly supposed to want. The result has been that the majority of lectures and talks have tended to "go in one ear and out the other" as far as most listeners were concerned — even though they happened to wear headphones!

Realizing this the British Broadcasting Company has recently strongly advised all those who are preparing material for their programs to introduce a provocative element in it. Their object is to make a real impression upon their listeners by stirring them to do some active thinking on their own behalf — and more especially to feed them with information. The principle is much the same as that now guiding the activities of the more progressive schools.

One of the few attempts in this direction in the United States was made by the Radio Law Appreciation Committee, which planned and carried out two nation-wide simultaneous broadcasts, the first on Memorial Day and the second on Independence Day this year. The object of these programs is concisely stated by C. A. Earl, head of this committee. "Briefly," he says, "our point is to make our radio audience think about law. For once we start thoughts of law, we are sure that it will end with making our radio audience a broader-minded and finer group of Americans."

### The Dialer's Guide

**FOR SATURDAY, AUG. 3**

**Open Air Concerts**

**Goldsman Band (WJZ Chain), New York University campus. All operatic. 8:45 p.m.**

**DETROIT Symphony Orchestra, Victor Borge, conductor. (Columbus) Violin solo concert. Entrata ("Capella") ballet suite of Delibes; and ("Capriccio Espagnol") of Rimsky-Korsakoff, and several Irish airs by Percy Grainger arranged for band. Hollywood Bowl Concert (Union—NBC Pacific). "Symphonies Under the Stars," by the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Eugene Goossens. 8:30 to 10 p.m.**

**Talk**

"Tex" O'Reilly (WJZ Chain). "Yankee Yaqut." 7 p.m.

**Vocal and Instrumental**

**Demonstration Hour (RCA—WJZ Chain), Well-known NBC artists' program. 2:30 p.m.**

"The Cavalcade" (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Swift, parades, favorites before the microphone. 8 p.m.

**Nat Shilkret's Concert Orchestra; violin soloist; vocal trio (General Electric—WEAF Chain). "Music in Motion," depicting through vividly scored classics the application of electricity to agriculture. 9 p.m.**

**Temple of the Air (Temple—NBC Pacific). Solos, mixed and male quartets, and instrumental ensemble. 8 p.m.**

**Troubadours (KOMO, KGO).** Light works, solos, quartet, contralto soloist; viola soloist; organist and orchestra. 10 p.m.

**Vocal Ensemble**

"When Good Fellows Get Together" (WJZ Chain). Popular songs by male octet. 10:30 p.m.

**Characteristic Music**

**Sorrento Serenaders (CBS), Sorrento on the Bay of Naples. 8 p.m.**

**Pickard Family (WJZ first, 15-Blue Chain) "Music in Motion." 8:30 p.m.**

**Nights in Spain" (KOMO, KHQ, KGO).** Francesca Ortega, Spanish prima donna, renders a group in the characteristic style. 9 p.m.

**Organ Recital**

Jesse Crawford (CBS). Melody Hour. 10:30 p.m.

**Local Duo**

"The Two Trouper" (WJZ Chain). At a beach carnival theater. 10:30 p.m.

**Trio Pianos**

Piano Twins (WEAF Chain). Howard Phillips, baritone soloist. 7:05 p.m.

**Rhythmic Music**

Phil Spillman's Music (WEAF Chain). Beginning with arrangement of Second Hungarian Rhapsody. 7:15 p.m.

**Joe Green's Novelty Orchestra (Temple—CBS).** Specialties on bells, marimbas, clowns, strings and drums. 9:30 p.m.

**Musical Musketeers (KOMO, KGO). 11 p.m.**

**SUMMER TO REVIEW CORPS**

NEWPORT, R. I. (P)—Gen. Charles P. Summerall, chief of staff of the United States Army, will review the Citizens Military Training Corps at Fort Adams on Thursday. He will be accompanied by Maj.-Gen. Preston Brown, commanding officer of the First Corps area.

**Northwest: Brampton and intermediate points.**

**North: Jackson's Point, Or- chard Beach, Grosse Point, and intermediate points.**

**East: Whitby, Oshawa, Pickering, Pickering Beach, Harmony, Fairport Beach, and intermediate points.**

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## BIBLE INTERPRETATIONS



MISS ROSALINE GREENE

**FOR SUNDAY, AUG. 4**

**BOSTON—**The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a.m., E. D. S. T., by WEEMI, 590kc-508m.

**NEW YORK—**Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a.m. E. D. S. T., by WPCH, 810kc-500m.

**BALTIMORE—**First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a.m. E. S. T., by WCAO, 600kc-500m.

**DETROIT—**First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a.m. E. S. T., by Raymond & Whitcomb Company, going in an easterly direction and returning to New York May 6. She will be the largest ship ever to circle the two termini.

With this faster schedule she will be able to take her place with the two new super-liners, Bremen and Europa, which new engines are being installed. These new high-pressure turbines are expected to cut her time two days in the transatlantic run between New York, Cherbourg, Southampton and Bremen, her present running time being nine days between the two termini.

The Columbus will virtually be out of service for a year, for early in January she departs on a round-the-world cruise under the auspices of Raymond & Whitcomb Company, going in an easterly direction and returning to New York May 6. She will be the largest ship ever to circle the globe.

**CLEVELAND—**First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a.m. E. S. T., by WIJAX, 520kc-48m, auxiliaries Church of Christ, Scientist, Greater Cleveland.

**CINCINNATI—**First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a.m. E. S. T., by WKRC, 550kc-545m, auxiliaries First and Second Churches of Christ, Scientist, Cincinnati, and First Church of Christ, Scientist, Norwood, O.

**CHICAGO—**Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a.m. C. D. S. T., by KFKC-KYW, 1020kc-249m.

**TERRE HAUTE—**First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a.m. C. S. T., by WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

**DES MOINES—**First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a.m. C. S. T., by WHO, 560kc-535m.

**KANSAS CITY—**Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a.m. C. S. T., by WREN, 1220kc-246m.

**ST. LOUIS—**Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a.m. C. S. T., by KFQA-KMOK, 1090kc-275m.

**HOUSTON—**First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:55 a.m. C. S. T., by KPRC, 1200kc-26m.

**SEATTLE—**First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., P. S. T., by KOIN, 940-319m.

**PORTLAND, Ore.—**First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., P. S. T., by KOIN, 920kc-326m.

**LOS ANGELES—**Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a.m. P. S. T., by KEL, 640kc-485m.

**LONG BEACH—**First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., P. S. T., by KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

**MEXICO TURNS ATTENTION TO NEW LABOR CODE**

(Continued from Page 1)

less authorized by official act, requirement of not less than 75 per cent of Mexican workers in all plants having more than five employees and prohibition of alcohol and gambling in working centers.

Whether it is really one of her favorite pieces or not, the famous author of "Humoresque" naturally had to satisfy the general expectation that she would choose Dvorak's composition of the same name. Apart from this and Frank Black's excellent interpretation of Chopin's "Nocturne in D flat major," there was little suggestion of the pathos which appears in her books, however. Although there is emotion in Moszkowski's "Serenade," the "Dance of the Hours" from "La Gioconda" is cheerful enough and the selection from George Gershwin's "Show Girl," which closed the concert, is distinctly merry.

It may be another case in which music is a counterbalancing influence, filling in the emotions which are not uppermost in thought in the ordinary everyday work of the writer.

A special arrangement of "Gypsy" by Frank Black was one of the attractive features of the General

RANK BLACK lent musical color to two consecutive trans- continental broadcasts on Monday night. First of all through the WJZ chain at 9 o'clock his orchestra proceeded with Fannie Hurst's musical introduction to the public.

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# Malvern Hills---Garden Spot of Rural England---to Stage Theatrical Festival

## MALVERN TO SEE SHAW'S NEW PLAY THE APPLE CART

Comedy Has Novel Experience of Being First Heard in Foreign Tongue

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON.—A two weeks' festival of G. Bernard Shaw's plays is being held at Malvern from Aug. 19 to Aug. 31 by the Birmingham Repertory Theatre Company under the direction of Sir Barry Jackson.

The festival will open with "The Apple Cart," and the other plays to be performed are "Back to Methuselah," "Heartbreak House," and "Caesar and Cleopatra." Chief interest, however, will be focused on the first performance in English of "The Apple Cart."

Its production in Polish on June 14, in Warsaw, was remarkable in that it is an unusual experience for an author, especially one as renowned as Mr. Shaw, to have his latest work presented, not in its original tongue, but in a translation.

The production received a warm reception from a distinguished audience. The play is a political comedy, the scene being laid in a royal palace in England in the nineteen-sixties. King Magnus is shown supporting the people against the elected but unrepresentative politicians, a crowd of unscrupulous financiers who have turned to politics after failing to gain distinction in any other way. Not 7 per cent of those on the register have voted at the last election. A firm called Breakages Ltd., controls the country and the Cabinet,

which includes two women ministers. The King finally triumphs by threatening to abdicate and enter Parliament as a commoner, whereupon the Cabinet capitulates.

The special festival company includes such well-known actors and actresses as Edith Evans, who will play Oribithia, the King's favorite; Cedric Hardwicke, as the King himself; Barbara Everett, as the Queen, and Charles Carson, in the important role of the Prime Minister. Present-day costumes were used when the play was produced in Warsaw, but H. K. Ayiff is introducing into his forthcoming production more fantastic and more colorful apparel for the nineteen-sixties. Sir Barry Jackson arranged for the casting of "The Apple Cart" in conjunction with Mr. Shaw himself, and has insisted on a seven weeks' rehearsal for the two weeks' season.

Interest in this special Shaw season is proving world-wide. Sir Barry's secretary told a Christian Science Monitor representative. Early applications for tickets have been received from America, Poland, Germany, Italy and many other countries. Sir Barry Jackson and the Malvern authorities, who are making arrangements for the entertainment of the expected visitors during the festival, deserve the most enthusiastic support for their efforts to further the interests of the theater in Britain. It was for a long time believed that Britain's ambition to hold a theatrical festival in beautiful and peaceful surroundings, where, away from the noise and hurry of a great city, the audience would have an opportunity for exchange of ideas. His ambition is about to be fulfilled for Malvern provides an ideal setting.

Success this year will insure the festival becoming an annual event on a much larger scale, thus adding to the other important theatrical and musical events held in the west of England, which includes the Shakespeare Festival at Stratford-on-Avon, the Three Choirs' Festival at Gloucester and the seasons of opera at Bristol and Glastonbury.

## Shaw's Dramatic Genius Directed at Smug Complacency of Wrongs

Playwright's Satire of Social Conventions Has Shocked, Amused and Inspired a Generation of Playgoers and Brought Him International Fame

By PERCY ALLEN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON.—G. Bernard Shaw, by common consent the foremost theatrical figure of our day, is, with Ibsen, one of the two men who have greatly influenced our stage.

His methods, however, are so individual, and the preacher and moralist are so persistently present behind the playwright, that a distinguished English dramatist once remarked, in my presence, that he could not regard Mr. Shaw as being technically considered, wholly "one of us." He was inclined to class him rather as a journalist of great distinction, gifted with a natural sense of the theater—now intensified and perfected by long experience—and possessing an astonishing facility for writing effective dramatic dialogue.

### Shaw Provokes Uproar

Be that as it may, Mr. Shaw now has a place alone; and the dramatic Festival at Malvern, devoted to the production of his latest, "The Apple Cart," and certain others, affords opportunity to consider for a moment the "base degree" by which he finally attained his present pinnacle of international fame.

He began as critic and novelist, and revealed at once, especially in the first-named capacity, an unexpectedness of opinion, and a trenchancy of style that made him compellingly interesting. It was not until 1892, however, after J. M. Barrie had produced "Widowers' Houses," an exposure of slum landlordism which, though it hardly achieved a success, advertised its author by "provoking an uproar."

The following year, also for the Independent Theater, came "The Philander" the names of whose heroines, Sylvia and Julia, suggest a Shakespearean preoccupation frequently noticeable in Shaw's dramatic work—followed by the third of the three "Unpleasant Plays" (1898), "Mrs. Warren's Profession," a play long barred by the censor, but interesting as an early example of its author's quite unusual strength as a debater.

### Revels Romantic Side

That play closed the early period, during which Shaw deliberately scandalized his public, and to whom he makes amends by writing four "Pleasant Plays"—"Arms and the Man," "Candida," "The Man of Destiny" and "You Never Can Tell," of which the first is a comic satire upon the falsely romantic aspect of war by one who, as Stevenson pointed out, is himself had a romantic at heart. The second, "A Mystery," reveals, most sympathetically, Shaw's eagerness to step away all such conventionalities, the idealistic affection of a Eugene de Rance for a Candida, and it is quite characteristic of the author that, denouncing the innate romanticism visible beneath the slashed trappings of this charming play, he must needs burlesque it later on in the amusing skit, "How He Lied to Her Husband."

"The Man of Destiny" is a Napoleonic play, written, we are told, as "hardly more than a bravura piece to display the virtuousity of two principal performers." "You Never Can Tell" is one of the most daringly impudent farces in the language—originally written for Cyril Maude, at the Haymarket, whom it seemingly "graveled"—and it is interesting as providing, in William the Weller, one of the comparatively real human characterizations—as op-

posed to mere mouthpieces of Shaw's philosophy, which stand out in one's memory of Shawian males.

There follow "The Plays for Puritans" (1901)—the dates are those of first publication, including "The Devil's Disciple," "Caesar and Cleopatra" and "Captain Brassbound's Conversion," supplying further evidence of their author's intention to use, against themselves, the picturesque backgrounds of the romantics. "The Admirable Bashville" (1901) is a clever burlesque of Shaw's own early novel, "Cashel Byron's Profession," in the hero of which we get the first of a long series of comic philosophers. Among these fellows Henry Straker, in "Man and Superman" (1904), wherein, more clearly than in those plays that had preceded it, Shaw comes out as a dramatist with a mission, attempting to co-ordinate into a system the central facts of existence, and using type figures for that purpose. "Every woman is not Ann; but Ann is Everywoman," he writes, while to the heroine of the last-named play.

### Politics in Plays

Then appear in almost regular succession "John Bull's Other Island," one of the few comedies in which Shaw deals with a definite, and contemporary, political issue, and one of the many in which an Englishman is ridiculed, for the detection of English audiences—a Shawian trick which, by reason of much retarding, is now ceasing to amuse; "Major Barbara," in which the dramatist urges once more—and most effectively, in the brilliant Salvation Army scene—his insistent demand for an life of activity; "The Doctor's Dilemma" (1911), an exercise in medical disputation; "Getting Married" (1911), wherein, as also in "Misalliance" (1914), he discusses marriage in a simplified form, which, while preserving the unities, is naturalized into little more than a conversation; "The Shewing-Up of Blanco Posnet" (1911); and "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets" (1914), a vastly entertaining skit, showing, with fine ingenuity—though, as I suppose, with thorough bitterness from historic Shakespeare—as a picker-up of unconsidered trifles."

"Fanny's First Play" (1914)—and one of Shaw's best is a charming comedy wherein is urged upon us again the substitution of conscience for custom, and—much as Browning

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON.—The River Wye finds its way to the Bristol Channel through some of the most beautiful country that one could wish to see.

Emerging from marshy ground on the side of the Welsh mountain, Plinlimmon, from a tiny rill it soon grows into a considerable stream which flows past abbeys, priories, castles and a whole wealth of scenic beauty to which the pen can give scant justice. Its course leads through the heart of Wales to qualify villages which a mere Englishman finds difficult to pronounce, into the ancient Cathedral City of Hereford, the center of Wye Valley. One leaves behind such names as Llangurig, Builth Wells, Llandrindod Wells, follows horseshoe bends to Ross, Monmouth and Tintern, skirts the Forest of Dean, on past Chepstow and

thence to the broad mouth of the Severn.

All these centers can be reached by rail or by motor coach; but to enjoy the entrancing views, to drink in the peace and quiet of the color-saturated landscape, one needs to spend a week motoring leisurely, taking time to have a lazy half day, a skin on the river itself, when the sun and countryside persuade the visitor to explore a little deeper the surrounding attractions.

What would a busy man not give to have this abundance of earth's loveliness, this wealth of color, this gentle reminder of the harmony that reigns supreme and unmeasured? Yet here it is, easy to reach, with its resources barely touched, its splendor hardly guessed at by the multitude. It is regarded as a center for visitors during the summer months, and quite a number find their way there. But why so many tour the country and miss these beauties is a question difficult to answer.

## On These Hills Beacon Fires Once Warned England of Spain's Armada



## SHAW RETAINS 'COMMON TOUCH' WHILE WRITING

Author's Stage Directions Help Actors to Interpret His Plays

By ALAN BLAND

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Many an actor who has been rehearsed by him has felt tempted to wish that G. Bernard Shaw had decided to become an actor himself, even if it meant that he would never have written his plays.

It has often been suggested that Mr. Shaw's stage directions are too long and intricate. After hearing him talk about his characters, one can wonder not that he introduces them with such detail but that he can bear to leave so much out. He sees them both so clearly, and imparts to others with such vivacity, that perhaps the character of his plays do not begin their existence with the first act and fade away into nothingness when the play is over. You feel that he could tell you their whole story from childhood to the opening of the play and trace their subsequent career when they have taken off the veil of the audience.

**Author Keeps "Common Touch"**

While England is supposed to be a democratic country and Mr. Shaw is a Socialist, it is not unknown for men even of his eminence and of his political beliefs to suffer from the petty complaint known to the schoolboy as "swelled head." Watch G. B. S. as he enters the theater. A cheery word and a smile to the stage doorkeeper, an inquiry after the health of a stage hand, a long conversation with a very minor member of the company. G. B. S. has retained the marvelous faculty of being genuinely interested in everybody and everything which makes his plays, and in particular his prefaces to them, so rich in comment on life and many-sided in thought.

Behind that mocking smile and that unrivaled power for exposing the sham and puncturing the pompos, lies one of the kindest hearts. If you want to arrange with G. B. S. to perform one of his plays, as often as not you will never sign the formal contract with which theater managers and authors are wont to protect themselves from each other's assumed rapacity. Three lines initialed "G. B. S." on a postcard are recognized as being as safe a guarantee of a business arrangement with him as a great document bristling with seals and government stamps. His word is not only as good as his bond; it is his bond.

Mr. Shaw's plays have the immediate effect of being provocative and exciting. The subjects with which they deal with and the ideas shadowed forth are much greater than those of the ordinary comedy or "thriller."

That fact would have been enough to put the company on its mettle, but it also induced a state of anxiety among the actors, realized that they were responsible for interpreting to the public one of the most striking dramatic works in English since "Hamlet."

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**Actors Appreciate His Help**

G. B. S. then comes to a rehearsal. The company is in a state of eager anticipation not unmixed with anxiety. The rehearsal begins. The white-bearded face looks dimly from the back of the stalls. All the actors can see that the author is scribbling copious notes in a fat exercise book all the time they are speaking.

The curtain down, he comes onto the stage and gathers the company round him. Ominously he opens the exercise book. Then comes the surprise. Whittily and with fascination he begins to talk. He praises what they have done, but refers again and again to his elaborate notes and discusses with each of them little points of detail, unimportant perhaps in the layman's view, but just the sort of criticism that the keen actor likes to receive about his part.

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ing country in something of the resemblance of today, emerged into historic time.

One might almost read the history of England in the rugged outline of the hills, and the fields and towers and spires seen from respective "beacons" as the two chief summits are called. The great Herefordshire Beacon is crowned by one of the finest British "camps" in England, and its construction has been attributed to Caractacus, that defiant chieftain whose spirit was unbroken even when he stood before the conqueror in the palace at Rome. Another "camp" is to be seen on Malvern Hill. Who built them, and whenever they were built, their amazing belts of ramparts and trenches bear witness to this day to the severity of the struggle between the British and their Roman conquerors.

### Famous Figures

It is a pretty fancy to stand on either Beacon, with the sun flooding the great Severn Valley, and conjure up in procession the various figures who have helped to give Malvern its place in history and romance. One of the latest, yet one of the first, is the author of "The Vision of Piers Plowman," for it is only within the last year that he has been assigned a definite place on the roll of Malvern worthies. They counted him to be of Cleobury Mortimer, 18 miles away, but this man, who was called Langland, has been identified with the large arable field, still called Langlands, only eight miles away, and the "tower on a toft," of which he speaks, is none other than the Herefordshire Beacon itself. Did he not fall asleep on the Malvern Hills, while listening to the music of a stream, and dream his great vision?

Stealing up from the other side of the great Beacon, came St. Werburgh, Abbess of Evesham, who spent her days in quiet retreat on the banks of the Severn at Tewkesbury, came to set the light of Christianity shining in the gloom of the Malvern forest. He passed—yon may see a picture of his martyrdom in the stained glass of the Priory Church—to be succeeded by Aldwin, who came at the bidding of St. Wulstan, the last Anglo-Saxon bishop of Worcester, and strove to keep the feebble flame alight.

### Malvern Battle Fields

The glorious priory was built there in course of time, of which only parts remain. There is a tradition that King Henry VII lodged in the room over the Priory gateway, and so much admired the situation of Malvern that he and his sons (among whom was Prince Arthur who is buried in the neighboring cathedral of Worcester) enriched the church with stained-glass windows "to a degree of magnificence that made it one of the proudest ornaments of the nation." The kneeling figure of Prince Arthur may still be seen among the fragments which remain.

Bright light still prevails in the Severn Valley, and Worcester is not the only great cathedral which may be seen from the summit of the hill.

Hereford is there to the west.

Gloucester to the south, while the abbeys of Tewkesbury, Pershore and Deerhurst may also be discerned. On a sunny day, it is said, and the days are mostly sunny, parts of 12 counties may be seen from the top of the Malvern Hills.

The Malverns today, for there are six or seven of them, are a combination of strength and sweetness, of rough grandeur and sylvan beauty, a haunt where the antiquary, the historian or the geologist may find delight, or the seeker after peace and quietude may linger out the day until the sun has set over the brow of the distant hills of Wales.

**England's History Told**

To understand the Malverns properly one must go back to the time when, as some geologists say, the crest of the Alps was not to be seen above the surface of the earth. The now eastward country which now forms part of the great Midland plain was then the floor of a sea which Murch

# EDUCATIONAL

## Mountain Folk Look to the 'Story Woman' for Tales of the Outland

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
Louisville, Ky.

**A**T THE smeared and dusty blackboard of a Kentucky mountain schoolroom, the arithmetic class makes languid onslaught upon its short division. Across the room first-year geography drones dismally concerning the boundaries of Idaho.

It is 11 o'clock of an August morning and the tiny school swims in a sleepy light. The pupils drowses over their books or watch the slow gyrations of a butterfly adrift on the hard-beaten playground. Some occasionally lolls down the aisle to the water pail. The teacher, perfume-tinted with fatigue, chants in a prosaic staccato.

Suddenly the shadow of the Story Woman falls across the room. In the doorway stands a figure in thick shawl and cap. She is bare-headed, her hair gathered into a sleek chignon. It is as though she had materialized from the shimmering light above the baked playground.

Malingering at the water bucket plods eagerly to their places. The pupils at the board race for their seats. The teacher, straightening suddenly, hurries forward and leads the newcomer to a post of honor in the front of the room.

The Story Woman of these sun-dappled, rock-girt hills is a Cambridge woman, the daughter of a distinguished English scholar, the cousin of a famous editor. She has chosen to spend her life in collecting the legends of the outside world in order to bring it to the children of the inaccessible Kentucky hills. With photographs when she can find them, with original drawings when magazines and encyclopedias fail, but chiefly through stories, she is creating a vision of the glamorous outer world for this famously remote community.

### Gives Her Services

Fifteen years ago the Story Woman, whose only request throughout a long interview was that she be allowed to remain anonymous, arrived at the office of the president of Berea College in the foothills and asked to be given a job. It was some moments before the college executive realized that his visitor was offering the college her services for an indefinite period without compensation to be used in any way he felt would be most helpful in serving the mountain children.

When he finally understood, he suggested that she try to discover some way to make them realize first, the wonders of the mountains around them and after something of the world beyond, the world of cities, libraries, railroads, skyscrapers, and oceans.

His guest, an ardent raconteur, felt that this could best be done through stories, so she set to work devising tales about stones, trees, waterfalls, animals, plants, minerals, and later about waterways, canals, prairies, art galleries and cathedrals.

To illustrate them she chose pictures from magazines, posters, advertisements and penny reproductions of paintings. When formal art failed or was contained in books too heavy to carry or too valuable to cut, she drew them herself in colored crayons.

She began in the elementary and practice schools of Berea, the seat of the famous mountain college. From there her work gradually extended to include the country districts until it now embraces nearly 30 districts in Madison County.

During all these years the Story Woman has never for a season relinquished her voluntary responsibility. Week in, week out, unbending and unfailing, she makes the round of the cabin schools, carrying wizardry in an enormous black satchel. Since the roads are impassable in winter the school year begins July 1 to December 1. Consequently the hot sun of a Kentucky July and the drenching rainfall finds the Story Woman traveling, sometimes in a rickety Ford but generally on foot, from five to twelve miles daily, the distance from school to school. The result is a rich world of culture for these youngsters, born in the fastnesses of the Alleghenies whose slender lord hitherto has been confined to their grandmothers' ballads.

**Dresses in Hill Country Manner**

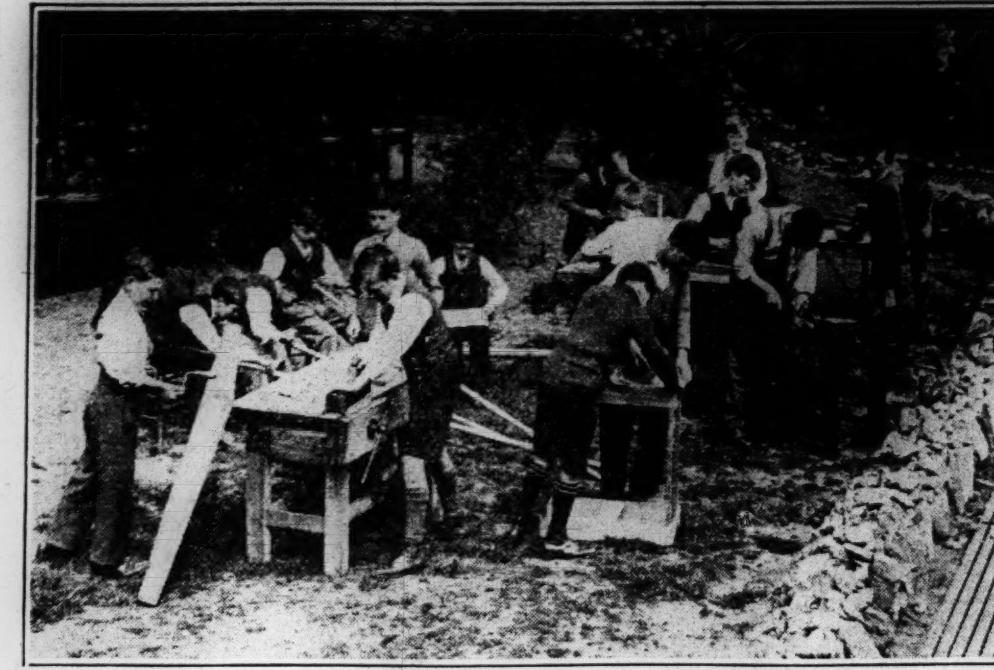
Her shoulders are bent with stooping to the steep paths. Her feet are often blistered from the rough stones. Lest her listeners feel that she comes condescendingly from another world, she wears the coarse, ill-becoming clothing of the hill country and trains her hair in the stern hill-fashion.

Early in the morning she leaves her headquarters in Berea with enough data stored in the black bag to last the one, two or three days of her circuit. Since she returns to each school numerous times during the season, she is constantly put to the necessity of replenishing her store of tales, and her collection of pictures has become a veritable library.

We met her one morning on the veranda of the student-operated hotel in Berea where she had stopped for a glass of milk before she went in to organize the next day's stories. In response to obvious eagerness on our part, we were invited to accompany her next morning. Accordingly at 7:30, while the rest of the town was beginning to stir about breakfast, we climbed into an aged fringed surrey and stalked away over the rutty roads into the hills.

"Few mountain children have any idea of what an ocean is," she explained between gasps as our ankle-chariot hurtled over the stones. "Their parents have never seen it. No one they have ever known has seen it. They have no pictures at home, no books, no libraries within range; no magazines or newspapers. There is nothing with which they can compare it, even. They know only narrow ravines and steep hillsides. No lakes, no grain fields—notting larger than a frog pond or a mountain stream."

We reached the school, a shabby



Planet News, Ltd., From Acme  
A Carpentry Lesson in Progress at the Bow Open-Air School in a Park in the East End of London.

good-bys echoed after her, a swift figure bending to the knotty road, hallooing, the sun gleaming on her sleek hair as she disappeared into the misty trees, from which she would emerge seven days later as by a beloved enchantment.

Some of the youngsters in these isolated mountain towns have already pushed their way out beyond to see for themselves the marvels of a hearsey world. Others will never stir beyond the heavy skirts of the mountain behind which they peer. But whether they go or stay, the carry unforgettable the Story Woman's wonderful tales of katydids, kangaroos and caterpillars, timber, stars and steel.

You are very alike," she said, "How shall I know you apart?"

Two mouths twinned and two

voices answered together, "We expect you won't."

"What are your names?" she asked, "Margery and Victoria."

"And which is which?"

"Mother says it doesn't matter," they said.

A blue and a green hair-ribbon helped her for a day, but during the afternoon the twins changed colors with each other. A pinfire and an overall shared the same treatment and so did black and brown shoes. In despair, one twin was put to sit at one end of the class and the other opposite, but they changed places with the dexterity of monkeys, slipping across the room on silent feet if the teacher but turned her back for an instant.

The rest of the class adored them and aided and abetted them as that they undertook. One happy day one twin lost a front tooth. The staff, "At least those disturbing scenes are over!" Let the twins both speak and we shall know them apart directly!" Alas for their simple faith! During the morning recess the other twin pulled out her front tooth, explaining that it had been loose for a long time and was uncomfortable.

Was a twin naughty, the other immediately diverted, the stream of justice by shouldering all, or most of the blame.

"It was really my fault," she would explain, searching the accusing face with anxious, freckled, brown eyes.

In their choice of academic subjects when they reached the Upper School they still ran in single harness. For a time the staff hoped to separate them and incidentally to know them apart, by arranging a different table of subjects for each. One twin was brilliant in mathematics and one was not, and the staff saw a rosy vision of one twin in Latin and one in French. But, as the Latin class, like all else where the two were concerned, it was brought to naught. For half a term the unmathematical twin labored to keep up with her sister, and at the end of that time the mathematical twin announced her intention of taking Latin instead.

"We shall both be happier," she explained. Nor was she to be swayed by the most seductive temptations of mathematical honors or prizes. No examination result was strictly fair when the twins were concerned, for no result was that of one twin's personal, unbiased effort. They compared notes after each session and if one twin had come down on an English paper, the other would deliberately miss question in the geography test to bring down her average on the class. When remonstrated with, they would open two pairs of freckled brown eyes very widely, and explain in one voice, "We must keep together, you know."

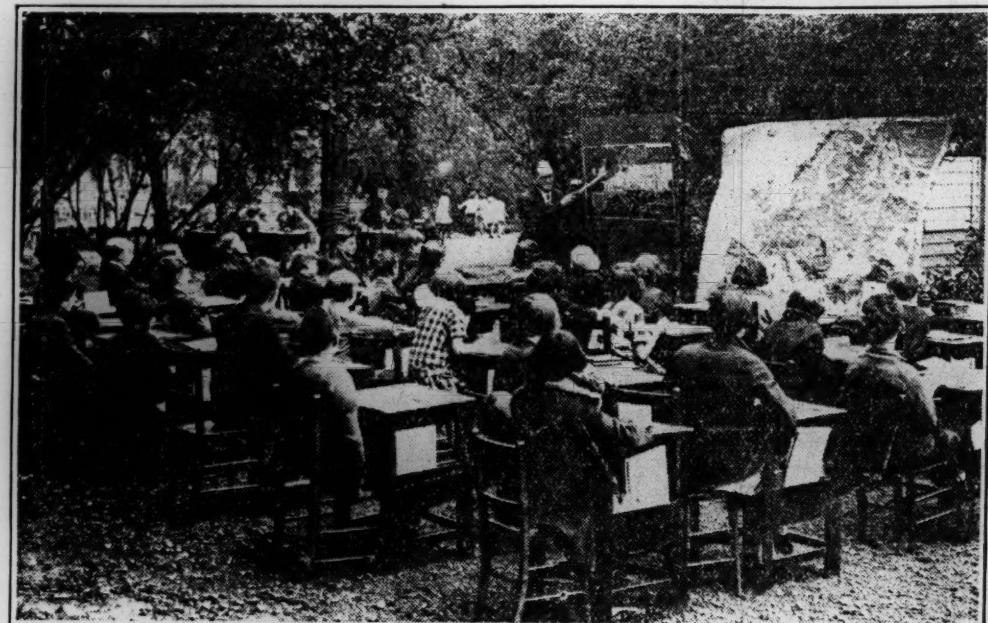
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"My first sit-how can I make them stand?" Find the knee first, then draw the leg and foot, then work back to the waistline."

"Head or body? Do the feet first, then the shoulder line, arms and fingers?"

"Foot? Set up the family shoes in all positions and practice on them."

"If you can't draw the object, perhaps you can draw the background. Draw the sky and the building will happen. Draw the triangle



Acme  
Open-Air Lessons in London's East End. In the Small Parks of This Region During the Warm Weather One is Likely to Come Upon Such a Class as This One at Work.

## The Parent

Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Friends:

May one of the children, having grown up, tell of some training given her in babyhood for which she will always be grateful to her loving mother? There was no "poor baby" at our house, but many, many times a day the "happy baby" was recognized and talked about. Then, when things seemed to go wrong or little trouble on the horizon, immediately the question presented itself, "Where is the happy baby? Where did she go?"

Mother made a great deal of little things. The park was within walking distance of our home, still a trip from five to twelve miles daily, the distance from school to school. The result is a rich world of culture for these youngsters, born in the fastnesses of the Alleghenies whose slender lord hitherto has been confined to their grandmothers' ballads.

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to give their views and opinions. It is often the help and advice so lovingly given that meets our need. I have three children and very much appreciate all that is written for the children's welfare. I would like to correspond with any mother who would care to write.

(Mrs.) N. C. G.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Friends:

I wrote my first letter to the Parent Column a little more than a year ago and received seven replies from the North, East and West. We all received so much joy from them. We attend church, but it is very large and we have never been privileged to number many Christians among our acquaintances.

Now we would like to have some jolly friends who are conscious of the joy of living, in or within a hundred or so miles of Indianapolis. We are 26 and 27 years old. We have three children between four and seven. We live a very simple, happy home life, picnics and sight-seeing outings being our chief sport. We are seeking the best for our children and that is why the Monitor means so much to us. I wish to thank the Monitor staff and all the contributors to the Parent Column for all the good in each and every issue of the Monitor. Much love to each and every one of our big family.

(Mrs.) H. H.

Mexico City

Dear Editor:

I should like to correspond with some young man residing in Los Angeles or Hollywood, Calif., of more or less my own age, and likes and dislikes.

I am of English nationality, 23 years of age, student, fond of classical music and all kinds of art, live in Mexico where there are many beautiful things to write about.

R. G. B.

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Friends:

I too, would like to add a few lines to the department of "Young Folks Over Twenty," for I have read many of the letters with great interest.

I am not a parent, but had something to do with the rearings of two nephews and nieces and am now residing in the home of one of them where there are three little girls and a boy; so my interest in children and their various problems is kept keenly alive. Those who are old enough in this family find much to enjoy in the columns of the Monitor, and as they grow, I shall try to stimulate their interest. They are now in the country for the summer, and every few days I

clip something from the Children's Department and send it to one or another of them.

I should like very much to hear from a reader of the Monitor residing in Italy. I can read Italian and French, and write a little in these languages though better in Italian. It would be a personal pleasure, therefore, to receive letters in either of these languages, and I will promise to respond to the best of my ability.

For many years I have been a great admirer of Italy, and all that pertains to it, and to hear at first hand from a congenial person in "Bella Italia" would delight me greatly.

On the other hand, I might be able to contribute something in the way of news or ideas from this side of the water.

(Miss) L. M. H.

Lebanon, Pa.

A child of 5 had just listened to a beautiful story which his mother had read to him. He wanted a moment to himself until she had finished the book, "Mother," he said proudly, "I love to hear you read that story." Taken by surprise, she muttered something about not being very good as a reader and wished she were still better. But the child again turned seriously and addressed her.

"You really weren't so very good at first, mother, but we have read this story so many times that I love to hear you read it now."

As she thought about the child's statement, she realized that she had read the complete contents of a dozen books several times. She began to realize how she had stumbled over words the first time through. She recalled how silly the stories had seemed. She even could remember that her boy had not been particularly concerned about the stories. She had not even visualized the people in the story herself. She had not been a "play-girl" in the earlier reading. But now she had been told that her little boy loved to hear it.

She promised herself that if familiarity and repetition could bring about such happiness to him that he should have more of it. She had condescendedly read for him week after week, and the miracle happened—she herself had been improved.

On the following evening mother had the books piled in a special place. Instead of asking, "What shall I read to you tonight?" she said, with sincere interest, "My dear, what shall WE read tonight?"

S. O. R.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Through the Glass

"Now, if you'll only attend, recently acquired a grown-up spy... I'll tell you all my glass. If you should be at all skeptical about Looking-glass tical or inclined to dismiss such an House... I'm sure it's got, oh! such event as trivial, I am ready to argue with inexhaustible fervor. I contend there's a way of getting through into it somehow... Let's pretend the noculars—for such mine are—is glass has got all soft like gauze, nothing less than an epoch in the experience even of the most sophisticated. I mean, of course, potentially, that is, for him who has eyes and the desire to see. Armed with this visionary aid, he can see forth upon adventures almost as miraculous as those of Alice herself when she passed through the looking-glass.

"Then she began looking about, and noticed that what could be seen from the old room was quite common and uninteresting, but that all the rest was as different as possible. For instance, the pictures on the wall next the fire seemed to be all alive, and the very clock on the chimney-piece..."

"Perhaps you can remember when the wrinkled old man with long gray locks and broad-brimmed hat arrived mysteriously in your boyhood town, late one afternoon, with a battered cylindrical case under his arm. Perhaps you were one of the growing crowd of wondering young boys who gathered about him at the corner of the main square while he solemnly did a forth a folding tripod, and having set it up proceeded slowly to pull out a strange looking tapering tube which he carefully mounted on a somewhat infirm support. Your childish wonder was then increased when he produced the dingy but alluring sign "The Marvels of the Moon for Ten Cents." It was a wonderful moment when you squinted up one eye, probably the wrong one first, and amid the breathless envy of certain impudent companions you saw for the first time the marvels of the moon.

"By some curious coincidence, it was about the same time that you began to beg for a telescope of your own. And you finally achieved possession of a pocket spyglass in two sections which opened and shut with a sharp click, vastly annoying to both teachers and pupils in your school. Those were proud days when you went about with superfluous ostentation looking through your magic lens up the street and with knowing gaze into all the neighbors' yards. You saw things which others could not hope to see with undilated vision, unless your condescension extended to them also, sometimes perching at the modest price of a penny. Which, you carefully explained, was much cheaper than the amount extorted by the old-man-on-the-corner. He, after all, had nothing to show you but the moon.

Even without the memory of such an early thrill of important pride, doubtless from your more adult experience you will understand something of the delight of one who has

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P. K.



A Courtyard in Spain. From an Etching by Lionel Lindsay.

## George W. Cable at Home

Like his own Curé of Carancero, in "Bonadventure," he was essentially "a man of the domestic sympathies." "Home is such a harbor!"—such a harbor!" he once wrote, when traveling in the Far West on a reading-tour. Even in his busiest working-hours he was not inaccessible to his family; though the rule was that he should not be disturbed unless it was necessary. He always took pleasure in telling one of his daughters that as a very small girl, she had "helped him write 'Dr. Sevier'" by sitting on his knee for hours at a time while he was at work. Nothing made him happier than to gather his friends and neighbors into his home for an evening of pleasant talk and perhaps of reading and singing. I can see him now, as I often used to see him, bending over his guitar and singing his clear tenor voice some quaint song in the soft African-Creole patois, or perhaps an English or Scotch folk-song, or something remembered from the days of his youth. And when by good chance there was a singer in the small circle around him, his pleasure was heightened, in sharing the programme or in exchanging songs.—From "George W. Cable, His Life and Letters," by His Daughter, Lucy BIRKLE.

## Cornflowers

"Grosspapa" occasionally called them "Kaisersblume," though he disliked that autocratic adjective with unusual fervor. "Kornblume" was his usual title for his pet flower. He was exceedingly tender when he poured the dripping silver stream of water from his sprinkler can over their long bed in his garden. His garden possessed a large assortment of humble and beautiful flowers. The roses were elegant ladies tripping about in pastel shades of pale yellows, rich pinks, ruby reds, and even delicate sunburst shades of lustrous whites. Somehow they and the bachelor boy called pansies, and the gloriously slender calendula and cosmos, were most delightful on their tall stalks, did not make him want to stay a while longer in this Saxon homeland of his?

One fresh revelation followed another. But who would look only into the haze when so many wonders lie just beyond the horizon? Instead of a world of water stretching away to the sky, broken only by a fleck of salt and a blurred form here and there, I have bright vistas of ships and trees and sands and rocks in all of their complete allurement. All because I have achieved another pair of eyes.

Is it not strange that their simple power has played so small a rôle in literature, scarcely more than a casual allusion to the marine glass in stories of the sea? Should not the poets in particular have ardently sought to enlarge and clarify their own vision with these other penetrating eyes? There cannot be anything prosaic, surely, in seeing more clearly and more vividly, the glory of the poets to bring the invisible to the fully seen in picture language? Only by them, it would seem to me, could be described the astonishing transformation of my own vista from the shore as wrought by the new lenses I brought to it for the first time. I offer them this suggestion with respectful eagerness. If there should be a poet who has never magnified his vision by this means, I urge him to give the magic lens a fair trial. I can assure him that I should be honored to lend him my own binoculars!

No less earnestly do I commend this same widening and sharpening of horizons to any who may not have discovered the miracle for themselves. Probably for most this is the special time of the whole year when we have the largest opportunities for such vision, when the mountains or the sea or even the quiet countryside invite us to explore their endless beauty to the full. I for one am now resolved never to go a journeying for any distance unequipped with the power to command more completely the distant scene. P. K.

THE etchings of Lionel Lindsay are of interest both to the critic, who demands technical excellence, and to the collector and art lover who requires, as well, a composition decorative or pictorial. An Australian by birth, spending the greater part of his career in Sydney, Mr. Lindsay has long been regarded as one of the foremost of etchers. He is a most prolific producer of etchings, which have a ready demand and soon go out of print. His unerring technique and his choice of subject prove particularly appealing.

It is curious that there should be just one country apart from Australia with such compelling attraction for this artist that he has done many etchings and water colors of it on two separate visits. And this country is Spain, which would be but little known in Australia were it not for Lionel Lindsay. Now Australians know it for a country very akin to parts of their own, so far as climatic conditions are concerned. There the resemblances cease, as in age, architecture and customs the two countries are poles asunder. But it is easy to see that the country and people have a fascination for Mr. Lindsay, as he has captured so unmistakably the sense of the place. He has made us feel the heat of the blazing sunshine, so cleverly rendered by the contrasting shadows. The interesting grouping of the other details of the picture present a pleasing composition and mark the accomplished artist.

## L'Intégrité spirituelle acquise dans la Jeunesse

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

ON RAPPORTÉ de nombreux cas d'enfants appelés à occuper des postes de confiance et de responsabilité, et souvent ils se sont élevés à la hauteur de la situation de façon à étonner leurs aînés. Tel fut, assurément, le cas de deux juvéniles rois de Juda, Josah et Josias, lesquels avaient l'un sept et l'autre huit ans lorsqu'ils commencèrent à régner, ainsi que le rapportent les chapitres vingt-quatrième et trente-quatrième de II Chroniques. De chacun de ces jeunes gens, le chroniqueur remarqua: "Il fit ce qui est bien aux yeux de l'Éternel." Quant à Josias, on ajoute qu'il s'écarla "il à droite ou à gauche" de ce sentier de rectitude. Nous ne sommes point surpris, après une telle déclaration, de lire qu'ayant régné huit ans, "il commença à rechercher le Dieu de David, son père," et que plus tard, son courage et sa force de caractère étaient suffisamment développés pour lui permettre de bannir l'idolâtrie du sein de son peuple.

Il est probable que ce jeune homme avait été, dans sa tendre enfance, instruit avec sagesse et amour. Comme il importe que la première éducation d'un enfant soit correcte, surtout en ce qui concerne les questions religieuses; qu'elle soit libre de superstition et de crainte! On ne peut s'empêcher d'admirer la manière franche et honnête dont Marc-Aurèle reconnaît que l'enfant devra élever dans ses premières années. "De mon grand-père Verus," écrit-il, "(J'apprends) une saine morale et le gouvernement de mon caractère... De mon gouverneur... à avoir peu de besoins et à travailler de mes propres mains." Ensuite il reconnaît la dette la plus grande de toutes: "De ma mère, la piété... et l'abstinença, non seulement à l'égard des mauvaises actions, mais encore au contraire de son peuple.

Mrs. Eddy, la Découvreuse et Fonatrice de la Science Chrétienne, fut dès sa plus tendre enfance instruite par une mère d'un discernement spirituel peu commun, et cette influence la rendit capable de faire "ce qui est bien aux yeux de l'Éternel," non s'étendant "ni à droite ni à gauche." Cette instruction première la prépara pour la révélation suprême qui lui vint plus tard: la révélation de la totalité de Dieu, et du fait que Sa loi est maintenant efficace pour guérir la maladie aussi bien que le péché. Se rendant compte de l'aïe avec laquelle la pensée juvénile saisit les choses de l'Esprit, Mrs. Eddy écrit à la page 236 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*): "Pendant que l'âge mûr hésite entre deux opinions, ou lutte contre les fausses croyances, après une telle déclaration, de lire qu'ayant régné huit ans, "il commença à rechercher le Dieu de David, son père," et que plus tard, son courage et sa force de caractère étaient suffisamment développés pour lui permettre de bannir l'idolâtrie du sein de son peuple.

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# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## ENGLISH TEAM IS IN THE LEAD

Only Seven South African Batsmen Left to Bat Second Team

## Youth to Dominate the 1930 United States Davis Cup Team

Nucleus Probably Will Be John W. Van Ryn of New Jersey and Wilmer L. Allison of Texas—Tilden Rounds Out Splendid Record

NEW YORK (AP)—William T. Tilden has had his last fling, the Davis Cup

is still safe for France and America

now will turn to its tennis youth for

future hopes of conquest.

It can be said definitely now that

the 1930 United States Davis Cup

team will be composed entirely of

youthful talent. Its nucleus probably

will be John W. Van Ryn and Wilmer

L. Allison, the pair of collegians whose

victories abroad in doubles play set

the intention of ranks to hold up

play on the third and final day of the

game. Tuesday, or the students' day,

when all the games are over, upon whom

so much depends, or the mixture of

both.

Mancheste—With 282 runs

already and only seven South African

batsmen left to bat

the second team

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# Women's Enterprises and Activities

## Women of the American Colonies in Odd Occupations

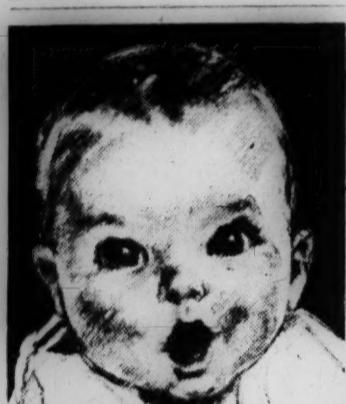
By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

**W**Omen of today have entered fields of business. Figures are frequently quoted to show the relatively small number of occupations which are still closed to women. It is the more surprising, therefore, to find that colonial women carried on businesses which even today would be considered as far better suited to masculinity than to feminine endeavor.

A survey of Boston and Philadelphia newspapers of 1750-60, and therabouts shows that Mistress Gallophiladelphia and Sarah Goodin in Boston did chair caning, Mary Emerson sold furniture, both men and secondhand, did jeweler's work, and silvered mirrors. Sarah Lancaster was a "sieve-weaver," and Hannah Phillips carried on her father's business of netmaking and advertised that she could "supply any Person with . . . horse-nets, pigeon-nets, minnow-nets, casting-nets, billiard-table pockets, and nets of every sort."

Ann Pace carried on a turner's business, in which her husband had been engaged, and there is no evidence that she considered retrenching or eliminating any part of the business, when it fell to her care, for she advertises that she will carry on "in all its branches, viz., for carpenters, joiners, chairmakers, etc., . . . moulds for waggon, cart and chaise-boxes, and bench screws. Also iron turning for the West Indies and mill spindles. N. B. Spinning wheels are also made, mended, and sold at reasonable rates." Mistress Pace must have had her hands full in attending to a business of such size and variety, and from what is known of other Colonial business women, one would not need to be surprised if this enterprising turner herself assigned in making "mill-spindles," spinning-wheels, or even "moulds for waggon, cart and chaise-boxes."

Elizabeth Franklin, sister-in-law of Benjamin Franklin, was a soapmaker and tallow-chandler. Her hus-



## Mothers of Young Children welcome these Specially Prepared, Strained, Ready-to-Serve Vegetables

MOTHERS will welcome these new strained vegetable products for young children. With maximum safety and convenience they meet the daily problem of baby's vegetable feedings, and they save the many, many tedious hours spent in cleaning, cooking and straining vegetables in the home. With the new Gerber Strained Vegetable Products, the rich, wholesome vegetable supplement to the baby's milk feedings becomes as accurate and simple as A-B-C.

**Rich, Nourishing, Wholesome**  
Steam-pressure cooked and sealed, the Gerber Strained Vegetable Products retain most of the natural nourishing food values poured off in cooking water or lost in steam in cooking with open vessels. They are strained to a smooth, even texture, and only need be warmed and seasoned to serve. The Gerber Products are clean, rich, wholesome. They have been tested and approved by the domestic science departments of Good Housekeeping, The Delphian, Modern Priscilla, Child Life, Junior Home and Children.

**New Freedom for Mother and Baby**  
The convenience of the new Gerber Products makes mother and baby alike independent of the kitchen's restrictions. Baby can really travel now; and preparation for travel is made easy. Each Gerber Product is packed for two full size, normal feedings, and can be carried as conveniently as bottles of milk.

**Send for Assortment**  
If your grocer is unable to supply you with the new Gerber Products, send us today the coupon below with \$1.00 for our complete introductory assortment—or order such individual products as you wish. Postage prepaid. In Canada, Complete Assortment Only \$1.10—Canadian Currency or Money Order.

**Gerber's STRAINED VEGETABLES**  
(A WEEK'S SUPPLY) (SEND COUPON)

Gerber Products Div., Fremont Canning Co., Fremont, Mich.  
Dept. C. S. M. B.—Enclosed find money order for \$1.00 for Gerber Products checked  
against my name. I am in 101-4  
Assortment. Send me 25c. Strained  
Strained Carrots, 15c. Strained  
Strained Peas, 15c. Strained Tomato Vegetable  
Soup.

band had been engaged in the manufacture of "Crown Soap" which, a judge from Mistress Elizabeth's advertisements, must have been a very superior sort of soap. When she took over the business, in 1756, she inserted an advertisement in the Boston Evening Post. She first cautions the public not to be hoodwinked by inferior substitutes of Crown Soap—in other words, not to be put off with any colonial version of "just as good." The business of making "the true sort of Crown Soap," she tells readers, "is now carried on by Mrs. Elizabeth Franklin at the Post Office, Boston, where they may depend upon finding supplied with that which is good, and Hand Soap, Wax and Tallow Candles by wholesale and retail for Families or shipping." Mistress Franklin's advertisements appear frequently for a considerable period of years, and one feels certain that she prospered in her somewhat unusual business in "Hard Soap, Wax and Tallow Candles by wholesale and retail for Families or shipping."

Early Advertisements  
Advertisements in the early papers disclose other surprising businesses carried on by women. Margaret Paschal carried on a business as cutter, Elizabeth Russell, coachmaker, Sarah Jewell, ropemaker, while Mary Salmon of Boston informs the public that she "continues to carry on the business of horse-shoeing, as heretofore, where all gentlemen may have their Horses shod in the best Manner as also all sorts of Blacksmith's work done with Fidelity and Dispatch."

One feels that even these energetic women could hardly have done more than supervise and direct such businesses, and yet Mary Cowley, of Philadelphia, advertises in 1741: "These are to give notice that Mary Cowley on Society Hill still continue with the assistance of her own Family to carry on the Business of Buckskin Dressing, she being of ability to secure the Owners what they shall think fit to entrust her with!" Is reassuring, and one feels certain that the enterprise "on Society Hill" prospered.

**A Surgeon Specialist**  
Still another unusual business was that carried on by Elizabeth Phillips of Philadelphia, who, in 1770, advertised that she continued "to cure and purify the Surgeon in the best manner, different from that that has been put up in these parts, and given general satisfaction to those who have bought, either for exportation or for home consumption. The said Elizabeth Phillips is obliged to all persons who have hitherto favored her with their custom, and hopes the fishery may meet with encouragement."

Soapmakers, netmakers, ropemakers, coachmakers, chair-caners, fish-packers, cutters, chandlers, joiners, tanners, turners, horseshoers! Surely the women of colonial times showed ability and courage and versatility in their business enterprises.

**A second article on Women of the American Colonies will be published next Tuesday.**

## The Club Hotel, a New Type of Residence

**WHAT** may properly be designated as "club hotels" in New York City are delightfully solving the housing problem of many a woman in search of congenial surroundings whether for a week or a year. These luxurious establishments combine to an almost incredible degree, the advantages of a club and a hotel, without the disadvantages of either. It is for this reason that they endear themselves to the woman who appreciates the elegancies of service in a well-appointed hotel plus the intangible club atmosphere.

The most recently opened establishment of this kind and one which is, in fact, a veritable clubhouse, though open to nonmembers if self-supporting, is the magnificent 27-story building of the American Woman's Association on West Fifty-seventh Street. The bedrooms range from the floors from the fourth to the twenty-fourth, and are over 1000 in number. Each has a bath and some are in suites of two. The rentals range from \$10 to \$25 a week, with a special tariff for transient guests should there be rooms available. Among the unusual features of this comprehensive establishment is a series of rooms open to nonmembers, where a woman can refresh herself after a day of business or shopping, have a bath or shower, and dress at her leisure for an evening engagement. Other novel features are five outdoor gardens, 22 stories above the street, and two on the twenty-fourth and two on the fifteenth, each with its pergola. There are three restaurants, spacious lounges and many smaller rooms for individual entertaining, as well as a large library equipped with 5000 books. The swim-

ming pool is one of the largest in New York, the gymnasium extends the height of two stories and offers private and class instruction in various sports. Miss Anne Morgan is president of the association and Miss Harriet H. Sheppard is resident manager, in charge of rentals and leases.

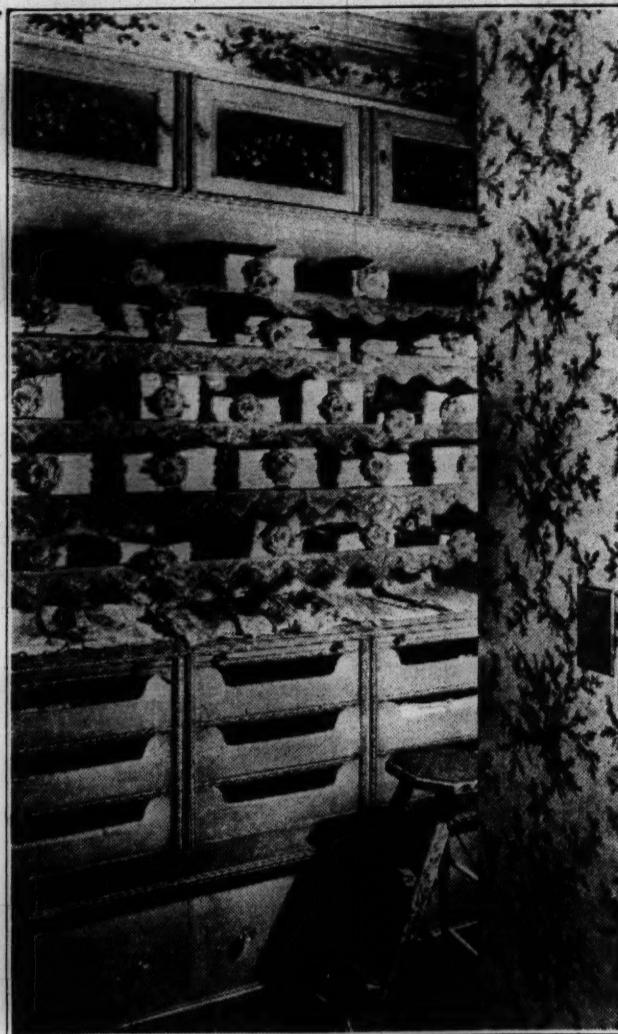
Next in point of newness is the Barbizon residence club for women on East Sixty-third Street. This is a much smaller establishment, with its 72 bedrooms and almost as many baths. The majority of these are single room rentals from \$14 to \$22 a week. Several clubs make this hotel their headquarters, notably the Wellesley, Mount Holyoke and Cornell Women's Club, members of these clubs having the advantage of a reduction in room rentals. Contained within its 24 stories are all the luxuries of modern living, including a large solarium and roof garden, two restaurants, Turkish baths, gymnasium, concert hall, pipe organ and a beautiful lounge just back of the main foyer. This lounge is copied from West Dean Park, Sussex, England, with characteristic beamed ceiling and casement windows of leaded glass set with armorial seals and coats of arms.

Another of the Club Hotels is the Panhellenic on East Forty-ninth Street, its 26 stores overlooking the East River. Readers of this page have already been told of this enterprise. While designed originally for college and sorority women, for club headquarters and residence, it is expected that it will be possible to extend hospitality to women who do not so qualify, though college girls will have the preference. There are 328 bedrooms, almost all with private bath. An especially attractive feature is the large solarium which encloses a series of encircling terrace gardens and balconies, made possible by the set-backs on many floors. The first two floors of the building are occupied by the luxurious lounge, reception room, restaurant and ballroom.

Still another East Side Club Hotel for women is the Allerton House at the corner of East Fifty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue. This has six years of success to its credit and has accommodations for approximately 450 women, the rooms being many of them "singles" and arranged on a club corridor equipped with lavatories, telephone, and every equipment for the guests' comfort.

The rooms range in price from \$12.50 and \$14 up to a proportionate cost for more elaborate accommodations, with private bath, private terrace garden and other luxuries for which many women are able and glad to pay.

There are two college clubs housed at the Allerton, the Vassar and the Barnard, and special rooms are re-



One Has Regarded With a Sort of Sentimental Awe the Old-Fashioned Linen Closet of the Meticulous Housekeeper of Another Generation. But Again the Present Era Surpasses the Past. The Perfect Appointments of This Storeroom for Linen Exceed in Beauty and Convenience the Lavender-Purified Shelves of the Long-Ago.

## Closet Appointments de Luxe

**T**HIS lowly household closet is not a romantic object to most women. But to Mrs. George Herzog, who has been a closet designer for 20 years, closets have proved sufficiently interesting to inspire a career.

"What made you choose such an

I got hold of somebody who did. He planned the closet while I watched and learned. I never forgot that first lesson."

### Two Requisites

"What are your duties now, 20 years after that first lesson?"

"A great deal of my work," replied Mrs. Herzog, "is done in new houses. I take the house of my client with my foreman of carpenters. I tell him the way the space reserved for closets should be divided up. So much room is left for hanging space; so much for cupboards; for innovation drawers; for tipped shoe shelves.

"The closet, once built and painted, has satisfied the first requisite of successful closet-making — usefulness. To satisfy the second, it must be made attractive and lovely. This is accomplished through decorations: I put silk covers on the shelves and tack gayly colored borders on the edges. Silk hangers are placed on the clothes rods. Decorated hat novelties. This business continued for two years.

"Then one day a client of mine asked me to plan a closet for her. At this time, I knew nothing about stands and ribbon shoe trees that were with the rainbow-colored pieces invitingly from the cupboards. All these novelties which are used to make the closet beautiful are made by my staff of 24 sewers."

### Education and Breeding

Mrs. Herzog's clients are able to obtain a clear idea of how their closets will look when completed by examining the miniature closets that

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served for these club members, in addition to the official headquarters of the clubs.

Further downtown, in the old aristocratic Gramercy Park section, is a recently opened hotel for women offering every possible convenience of location, quiet and service, plus free entrance into the only locked park in the city. Guests appreciate this unique garden spot and it is one of the important advantages of this delightful establishment, whose roof garden and terrace balconies were architecturally planned as suitable for its unusual environment.

There are many other smaller establishments of the club-hotel type especially designed for women tenants, but the ones described are outstanding for the luxury and completeness of living accommodations offered at a moderate price and with no restrictions as to period of occupancy.

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# Theatrical News of the World

## The Ulster Players on Tour

By WHITFORD KANE

From a series by Whitford Kane on his theatrical experiences in Ireland, England and the United States may be found in these columns on April 16, May 7, 11, 18, June 11, 18, July 9, 19.

I TURNED to my application with the Ulster Literary Theater and to Rutherford Mayne in particular that I am interested in finding myself. One evening during our summer vacation we took me to see the first play, "The Turn of the Screw," which was being acted in Ulster Hall, Belfast. This performance must have struck some national chord in me as I went again the next night and after I was asked to join a gathering at the Arts Club. There I heard for the first time some of the beautiful folk songs and poems of my own country, and as I listened to them I realized how Irish I really was and also how intensely Irish Ulster was in spite of its many political distinctions.

It was on this night that I resolved I would try to become a good Irish actor than a "would-be English one," and my year since in the theater have convinced me that the resolution was good. All art should be national, and it would be well I think if every artist of whatever nationality would consider this in relation to his own work and his own country. It doesn't bother me a bit now if a critic (as one does) post-says to be witty puts on O' or a Mac before the name of a character I portray, calling attention to my Irish voice for I know now that my speech in a translated Norwegian part is as good English as is spoken by Englishmen or Americans, even though it is colored with an Irish intonation.

I think it shows the merest provincialism to call attention to accents as some critics have done at the Guild's performance of "Caprice" in London, saying that it was impossible to understand themselves. In Vienna on account of the actors' American accents, and adding that if the play had been played by English actors everything would have been quite all right. This sort of thing is ridiculous, but actors meet it all the time.

I knew of a Cleve and manager who backs at a Missouri agent, preferring the one from Pittsburgh. A clever one, I suppose. The most colorful and purest English I have ever heard spoken on the stage has been by Sarah Allgood, an Irish actress, and by Otto Skinner, an American actor.

It was with Mayne's plays that the Ulster players came to Dublin in time appearing before the critical faculty of the Abbey Theater, and the Dublin press gave them their stamp of approval, the Irish Times saying, "We seem to be on the verge of a revolution in dramatic art and remarkably enough, it has been left to Ulster to lead the way." This success brought the players into professional estate, even though there was by nature of its actors an essentially amateur organization.

I kept in touch with Mayne during the years and even stole him for a season to act with Mollison, who was much taken with "The Trot," one of Mayne's plays, using it as a curtain raiser. Mayne died however, to the stage, promotion but returned to Ireland and his government post. After the player's visit to Dublin I thought I would further their reputation, and had the notion of taking them to Liverpool. My chance to do this came after my season at Kelly's Theater for which I had made arrangements.

I recruited my company in Belfast and it was one of their difficult jobs to ever get booked. My agents were all unengaged and my task was to pry them loose from their domestic moorings long enough to switch them over to Liverpool for a week and back. I interviewed the heads of concerns for which these Ulster players worked and practi-



Drawn by Norman Morris for Ulster Magazine  
RUTHERFORD MAYNE  
As Rab in "The Enthusiast" at the Ulster Literary Theater.

Sam Bullock, a fine actor who originated the title rôle in "The Drone," I shall never forget; their quizzical Ulster heads coming together at each rehearsal and out of the corner of my eye I could see that I was meeting with their professional-amateur approval. I was glad of this, for I had great faith in their judgment.

At the end of the rehearsal period we crossed to Liverpool and I sheltered and housed them at a local hotel, the Abbey, master, Wellington Hall, an estate far removed from the city and had fallen on parlous days and had become a glorified hotel. It was a most romantic spot—and Mayne, and the result was three matrimonial engagements. We traveled by bus back and forth to Kelly's Theater.

Though most of the troupe were splendid in the peasant rôles of the play, none of them had any sense of professional responsibility. It fell to me to see that no one had strayed off for a walk just as the bus was ready to go into Liverpool, and again I had to be on the alert to see that no one escaped before we reached the theater. I had a terrible time of it. Like a hen with a flock of ducks. At times I might have been unnecessarily sharp, but there was no definite rebellion, and in fact the players seemed to thrive on it.

During the week we played our entire repertoire, which embraced three of Mayne's plays and "The Enthusiast" by Lewis Purcell. Of the four, I preferred "The Drone," as it afforded me one of the most congenial parts I have ever played. In it I took the part of a delightful old codger who knows his own shortcomings but still manages to be charmingly infectious. It was such a rôle as I never expected to play again, but surprisingly had an opportunity to do so a short time later, and this was "The Pigeon." But there, that is my next article. Liverpool liked the plays and during our week we managed one flying matinee at the Gaiety, Manchester, and I would have tried more, but the strain of gilding my dock across provincial England was too much to permit of more than one attempt.

During the last performance of "The Drone" I received a call from a Mr. Whiteford, an American tourist from Butte, Mont., who somehow had learned that my mother's name had been Whiteford and who wanted to know our genealogical tree. I gave him the facts.

But the theme of woman's entrapment is common to both plays; and both are prophetic of the movement, which, in England, culminated with the granting of votes to women during the World War. In social as also in dramatic history, therefore, both plays are classics; and examination of them, side by side, is technically interesting.

The comparison reveals Björnson, though a craftsman, as a long way the inferior dramatist of the two, possessing little of the mystic intensity of his rival, and almost none of his mastery in the use of poetic symbolism. The author of "The Gauntlet" prefers to rely, for his effects, upon more simply dramatic means, and upon humorous traits of character; an opportunity which two of the players at the Everyman—Douglas Ross, as Ril, and Walter Pearce, as Christensen—used with such gusto as to imperil, for a few minutes, what should have been the play's strongest act, and to make more difficult than it might have been the exacting task of Miss Shirley Box, as Svava.

Both the actors last mentioned gave clever, spirited and amusing performances, of which Mr. Pearce's was much the more carefully finished; but modern players interpreting such parts in so old-fashioned a drama should resist, altogether, a natural tendency to burlesque, even a little, a finely written act, in which the balance between comedy and tragedy is delicately held, with the serious element always the heavier. That accomplished artist, Miss Louise Hampton, played with delightful ease and delicacy of touch; and the audience appreciated the sincerity of Miss Shirley Box. In the difficult part of the young lady playing in feminine revolt, P. A.

him this as I knew it and he thanked me, assuring me that if ever I should come to Butte with a company he would see that we had a good reception. I had heard that there were a great many Irishmen there and I said to myself, "Why not?" So it was this man from Butte that first started me thinking of the great western world where I was so soon to go. But I was determined first to play "The Drone" in London.

At length by a laborious system of pairing off my actors into congenial groups I got the lot together. I rehearsed the company in Belfast, or rather they rehearsed me, as I was the new one in the cast, replacing

"The Four Feathers"

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Paramount's "The Four Feathers," making its west coast bow, at the United Artists Theater, reveals the latest camera exploits of that intrepid pair of film adventurers, Ernest B. Schoedsack and Merian C. Cooper, authors of "Grass" and "Chang." Intrusted with the filming of authentic African sequences for this A. E. W. Mason tale of England and the Sudan, Messrs. Schoedsack and Merian C. Cooper brought their cameras to bear on colorful and dramatic events of purely native origin. Spliced into the main narrative, they serve to give the picture its raison d'être; furthermore they serve by contrast to make the Hollywood part of the film rather limp and conventional.

"The Four Feathers" tells of a certain British officer's heroic comeback after being given white feathers by his four dearest friends for funkiness due to the outbreak of war. He rises above his cowardice to save each of his three brother officers during a time of dire need, and the final episode, back again in England, brings him his esculent.

It is a masculine type of story, not unlike "Ben Hur" in setting and temper; but, apart from the actual African scenes, it fails to become particularly gripping. Richard Arlen, as the craven hero, gets the rich acting opportunities, and he is at all times convincing. Clive Brook, William Powell, and Theodore von Eltz, the brother officers, do their best with smallish parts; while Fay Wray is a picturesque heroine in her Victorian flounces and furrows.

But it is first and foremost, a picture of the African wilds, where hordes of baboons and hippopotami, driven from cover by prairie fire, seek escape in a river. The cameras have caught the rush and turmoil of the animals much as they did in the memorable elephant stampede in "Chang," and surely the great masses of the hippos plunging down the steep banks into the water is an unusual sight as you will be apt to find screened in a long while. Then, too, there are splendid long shots of native camel corps in action, which lead up to the spectacular struggle for the outpost where the once cowardly Feversham stands dauntlessly at bay.

R. F.

*The Gauntlet* at Everyman Theater

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Everyman Theater, "The Gauntlet," by Björnsterne Björnson. Presented and produced by Malcolm Morley.

Players who take interest in the history and development of the European theater owe thanks to Malcolm Morley for this number of intelligent plays, both English and foreign, which bear his electric touch for good drama. London might have had no opportunity to see several of Mr. Morley's Ibsen productions, notably "The Master Builder" and "Little Eyolf," were thoroughly successful; and now he presents a play written by Ibsen's contemporary and rival dramatist, the Norwegian poet, Björnsterne Björnson.

It was in 1879 that Ibsen set all Europe talking about "A Doll's House." Possibly Björnson was thinking of that play when he wrote a similar themed drama concerning another "doll," who, like Norah, was in revolt against the generally accepted convention that women had no right to demand from their husbands a standard of morality, and of behavior, as high as that to which they themselves were expected to conform. Svava resolutely declines to be led to the altar, "so veiled that she cannot see where she is going." Ibsen closes his play with the final slamming of the front door by Norah upon her husband, and children; whereas Björnson's drama ends, more conventionally, upon a pretty gesture of forgiveness to Olaf at his final finale.

But the theme of woman's entrapment is common to both plays; and both are prophetic of the movement, which, in England, culminated with the granting of votes to women during the World War. In social as also in dramatic history, therefore, both plays are classics; and examination of them, side by side, is technically interesting.

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**REGULAR TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
LONDON—How the United States has worked for 40 years to bring the home and school together was told to about 40 organizations at a conference of the Home and School Council here recently. The conference was to decide how far the same plans might be adopted in England.

The council is just beginning in England, and the appeal to America to "come over and help us" brought experts in child study and parent education eager to give of their rich experience. The only factor they appear not to have tackled successfully so far is the father, and a research in which 200 fathers are co-operating is in progress to discover how to educate him.

### Fathers' Co-operation Needed

Mrs. S. M. Grunberg, director of the Child Study Association of America, said that efforts had been made to get the fathers into the same study groups as the mothers, but they were not successful. "We have recently come to admit, however, that the discussions for the fathers must be different from those for the mothers. The changed conditions in which we live make it so. The mother is with the child continuously, but the father may not see him from 7:30 a. m. one day until the same time next morning."

"Parents are attaining a new dignity. The educators and the magistrates, the clergy, and the lawmakers are discovering that parents do, after all, count. The home remains the only permanent and continuing responsible agency that cares for the child, that sees him in all his moods and stages, in every stage of development."

"However, the parent needs definite help to see the job of guiding and coordinating the child's experience, and to get special training in the new technique."

### Parents Recognize Need

That parents are realizing this need was made evident by Mrs. A. H. Reeve, president, International Federation of Home and School, who said that nearly 1,500 persons are working with this association.

"It is not a movement of organizations, but of individuals," said Mrs. Reeve. "We go to the specialists and get them to make a program, and we see that it gets to the people. We think it best to get one nationally approved idea accepted and understood locally. Sometimes we bring together 150 to 200 parents in a school who are not willing to study, but they will listen in a social gathering."

The growth of the child study movement was declared to be limited to the speed with which trained leaders can be prepared to carry on the work, and that the best leaders are evolved out of study groups.

### Nursery Schools Expand

Miss Edna White, National Council of Parental Education in the United States, spoke of the co-operation of secondary schools and colleges with regard to child training. An attempt is being made in various states to link nursery schools with the colleges, she said, and there are in America 10 centers of research for children and parents. The National Council acts as a kind of clearing house for about 40 bodies dealing with parental education.

An English teacher asked if there were not a risk of the child being regarded as an experiment, but Dr. White replied that the children are protected.

An English social worker brought before the conference the need of a home and school council for the boy and girl leaving school, when the good work of the school is in danger of being lost through unemployment.

### DANES AND SWEDES STUDYING TUNNEL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM—The long-discussed tunnel project between Denmark and Sweden is now nearer than ever to realization. A half-official commission is now in England to make a close study of different English channel tunnel projects and the technical problems, which are of precisely the same sort which confront the Øresund tunnel scheme.

According to one of the members of this commission, in a short time the detailed proposition for a six-mile railroad tunnel under the Øresund will be laid before both the Danish and the Swedish Governments.

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—Utilities and Specialties Take Lead

**NEW YORK** (AP)—"Bear" traders, apparently having failed in their efforts to force heavy liquidation of stocks, stood aside today and the market was left to the forces of supply and demand of the public with shares.

A few weak spots cropped up here and there, but they were disregarded. Price remained buying operations on broad scale, lifting securities issued at 10 points and making a new peak.

Call money remained at 16 per cent compared with 9 yesterday, but there appeared to be sufficient funds available to hold the rate at that figure until the market credit situation has improved. The money market opened a former under-

There was no change in commodity paper rates. Little hope of easy selling conditions is held out, however, unless there should be a marked change in Federal Reserve policy.

No new suits were filed against securities yesterday.

Expectations of an unusually favorable quarterly report from the United States Steel Corporation, the largest of the market, coupled with the prospect of an extra dividend helped to revive bullish sentiment.

Wall Street expects that the country's largest steel company will show earnings of \$1.50 a share to share its record.

International Business Machines reported a large increase in earnings in the first half of the year, as did General Asphalt and a host of smaller companies. Directors of Frank J. Murphy, president of the Murphy Oil Company, recommended a 200 per cent stock dividend, with an increase in the annual dividend rate on the current stock from \$2 to \$3.

**Utilities Are Strong**

Wall Street was not yet ready to decide whether today's rally represented the beginning of a long-term upturn or merely a short rally in a declining market. Time alone will supply the answer.

The encouraging development to spectators of the advance was that the leading names had been in general leadership by powerful financial interests, judging from the volume of sales.

Reoval of speculative activity and strength in the public market was attributed to a announcement that a huge new investment trust was being formed by the Babcock-Blair Corporation, and to rumors of stock splits involving Electric Investors and other companies.

Prices closed 26 points to a peak high at 351 Pacific Telephone, followed 7 points and Standard Gas & Electric, American & Foreign Power and Western Union, each. Abitibi Power, Pacific Gas and Electric Service, New Jersey and American Power & Light advanced 4 points or more, and a flock of others 2 to 3 points.

Auburn Auto jumped 243 points to 465, duplicating the year's high. The other motor shares were rather back-

ward. Allied Chemical extended its early gain to 9 points by early afternoon and American Can, General Electric, Socony-Mobil and Commercial Solvents, Allis-Chalmers and Newport Co. sold to 12 points higher.

Trading quieted down in the final hour when the 11-point drop in Commercial Investment Trust was followed by a 10-point decline in the stocks of Socony and other favorables. Public utilities, however, held around their high figures. Peoples Gas extending its rise to more than 30 points. Commercial Solvents rose 17 points. The closing price of 1000 total sales approximated 2700 million.

Foreign exchanges opened firm with sterling cables slightly higher at \$4.85 to 9.16.

**Convertibles Again Higher**

The bond market continued to feel the punch of money rates today. Times were firm, with all but one of the major issues showing a slighter higher rates for the shorter maturities while the 10 per cent renewal charge for demand loans was an indication that credit was still tight.

Convertible bonds, after an irregular movement, moved ahead on the change in sentiment in the stocks, and the early trading found gains of 1 to nearly 3 points in these favorites. Bonding Coal & Iron was advanced to 1000, though it had recently accumulated American Telephone & International Telephone 412, Atchison, Topeka & Allegheny Corporation for both issues, went up in sympathy with the stocks.

The leaders of the rail group was the activity of Seaboard Air Line, which soared more than 32 points as better buying appeared. Southern Pacific refrained 4 Great Northern and Atchison adjustment 4 had held up some support and gained fractionally.

Cane Sugar So. lost some of their recent advance in profit-taking and Sugar Estates of Oriente were bid up 30 points.

United States Government, Labor and Treasury notes met with selling. Only a few foreign issues were active. Kreuger & Toll 5 with Warrant and British United Kingdom 555 giving little ground on fairly liberal selling.

### DIVIDENDS

White Marine Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, convertible Series A stock of record Sept. 12.

Western Dairy Products Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 on the class A, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 12.

Atlantic Coast Fisheries Co. declared the usual quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share on the class A stock payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 27.

General Spanish Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$1.50 a share on the preferred stock and 75 cents a share on the class A stock, both payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Atlantic Coast Fisheries Co. declared a dividend of 50 cents payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 20.

Boston & Albany Railroad Company a dividend of 50 cents payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Sept. 25 to stock of record Aug. 25.

General Spanish Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$1.50 a share on the preferred stock and 75 cents a share on the class A stock, both payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Atlantic Coast Fisheries Co. declared a dividend of 50 cents payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 20.

Boston & Albany Railroad Company a dividend of 50 cents payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Sept. 25 to stock of record Aug. 25.

**CHICAGO BOARD**

**Wheat**

Open High Low Close

Sept. ..... 1.32 1.44 1.38 1.35

Sept. ..... 1.24 1.35 1.36 1.31

Sept. ..... 1.



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from

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1929

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbott, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stipulations of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### The Revolt Against the Hawley Bill

ACCORDING to an article by Mark Sullivan in the New York Herald Tribune, there is a certain cessation in Washington talk about reducing the rates in the Hawley Tariff Bill, and indeed there is expectation that these rates may be actually raised. The writer asserts that at the time the character of the bill was first made public there was a marked protest, while the press of the country "was largely either critical of the bill or indifferent about it, or tepid in its support." He declares that at the time fully 80 per cent of the press comment was adverse. This situation, he thinks, has been changed, and he discerns "a new and vigorous support of the tariff by newspapers in the industrial sections of the country."

Just what newspapers these can be is not clear. As recently as July 19 The Christian Science Monitor polled a great number of newspapers throughout the country on the subject of the tariff with the result of eliciting an overwhelming expression of antagonism to the Hawley bill, and the rates proposed therein. All parts of the United States were included in this expression of opinion. But the sentiment in the so-called industrial sections was no less hostile than that in the agricultural portions of the country. Seventeen newspapers, every one of them of high standing and influence in industrial sections, condemned the bill in toto, while five more in such manufacturing centers as Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Detroit, expressed unalterable opposition to many of its schedules. The chorus of repudiation of the measure was so nearly unanimous as certainly to surprise this newspaper, and probably to greatly hearten those whose views were in accord with the majority expression.

It is quite incredible that there should have been any material change in the attitude of the press since that symposium was published. Mr. Sullivan seems to think that because the wicked Democrats through their publicity office in Washington began to harp upon the Republican opposition to the measure, a feeling of party loyalty, or perhaps of party hostility to the enemy, has led Republican newspapers to take a less critical view of the measure. But he quotes only one paper on the subject, and that a paper published in a comparatively small city in New York State.

Washington, though the political center of the United States, is notoriously a poor point from which to judge the sentiment of the country as a whole. If there is anything that must be clear to unprejudiced and nonpartisan observers, it is that the people are thoroughly discontented with the tariff bill so far as it has been completed and given publication. The farmers find in it scarcely a shred of that relief which they anticipated. The great industrial organizations, which more and more are depending upon export trade for the maintenance of the mass production which has made them prosperous, are apprehensive that foreign markets are to be closed to them in retaliation for the protective system of which they no longer stand in need. And even among the favored industries complaint arises that the inevitable system of log rolling and interchange of tariff favors endangers even those who ostensibly are to be the beneficiaries of the measure.

No tariff bill was ever universally popular. Always the formulation of one is looked upon as a very hazardous experiment for a new administration. But veterans in politics and in industries can hardly recall any bill which during its formative period encountered such widespread condemnation as has fallen to the lot of this one. Nor is it possible when the survey is made from an entirely impartial viewpoint to discern any indication of the lessening of this storm of criticism.

### Grand Opera in England

THE pulling down of Covent Garden Opera House, which seems inevitable at the end of three years' time, will be bitterly regretted by lovers of opera throughout the world. It is true that the social glory which used to envelop the production of opera at Covent Garden has disappeared. But Covent Garden is known all the world over as the home of grand opera in England; it is associated with a long roll of famous singers of whom Adelina Patti and Nellie Melba were only the most distinguished; in 1743 it was the scene of the first British performance of Handel's "Messiah"; and its passing will leave an almost irreparable gap in the operatic life of the country.

It may be doubted whether grand opera has ever established itself in England with real success. Dr. Johnson, speaking not for himself alone, dismissed it as "an exotic and irrational entertainment." The Italian opera had a few years of such amazing popularity at the beginning of the eighteenth century that it was believed that it would destroy the drama, but this was probably due to the fact that the drama at the time was in a very languishing condition. People seem to have attended the opera not so much out of love of music, as from desire to take advantage of the opportunity of exploiting their social rivalry by cheering competing singers.

At the same time there are several factors in the present situation which English opera

enthusiasts can regard with satisfaction. One of these is the renewed interest which the universities are taking in opera, as revealed in the recent Oxford productions of Monteverde. But by far the most encouraging is the success of Sir Thomas Beecham in enrolling 40,000 members in his Opera League. If this number could be increased to 100,000 the future of opera in Great Britain would be assured. There is a possibility that this desirable event may come to pass, for the northern tour which many members of the Covent Garden Company are to undertake during the autumn will no doubt encourage large numbers of people to pay the 10s. subscription needed for enrollment in the Opera League.

### Canada Tapping Its Water Power

IF BRITISH COLUMBIA puts into effect the project of spending several years and a considerable sum of money over a survey of its water power possibilities, it will have taken a notable step in the process that is changing Canada from a loose-linked group of provincial centers to a great industrial unit.

Canada, with more acres than the United States and a population that could almost be packed into New York City, has, like its sister to the south, been driven because of its size to attach overwhelming importance to its economic conditions. Boldly thrusting line after line of railway athwart its vast expanse, it laid the foundation for the growing and marketing of its wheat. But the limitations of the steam-driven railway—its high cost of construction and maintenance, the inflexibility of its routing and the fact that it is available for transport only—became increasingly apparent. If the Canadians were to harness properly the great land mass at their command, it was clear that all the resources of hydroelectric power must eventually be brought in to supplement the railroads and gradually to take over the main burden of future development.

Canada has approximately half the potential water power available in the United States, distributed mainly between the great lake and river system of the East and the great mountain and river system of the West. The East pointed out the line of campaign. Ontario's hydroelectric power commission controls a \$297,203,769 hydroelectric railway concern, nearly a third of the capital of which is owned by the municipalities, and which supplies electrical energy to the people of the Province at something less than two cents per kilowatt hour—said to be the lowest rate in North America. Moreover, under the "rural power district" system, the farmer is brought to more or less equality with the urban industries. Some 31,000 country people are served through the Province's 3790 miles of transmission lines.

It was natural that the great eastern population center should evolve its power system. But the outlying provinces of the West have not been far behind in getting a grasp of the power situation. Winnipeg is taking new electric power to its factories and mines at a cost of \$25,000,000 in the next two years. Saskatchewan is working on a great centralizing project for all its power resources. Alberta is actively locating sites for future plants, while in British Columbia, with its immense power resources, transmission lines have already found their way to small farming communities in several districts.

These are mere beginnings, it is true. But in laying down a hydroelectric system it is necessary to look ahead of present needs, and electrical authorities in western Canada make no secret of the fact that they are looking at no distant date to a linking up of the power resources of British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan in a vast interconnected system. It is but a step further to see the whole of Canada so completely harnessed by power from its own water systems that the great half-idle land mass will burst into wealth and activity worthy of its immense size.

### \$3,736,000,000 for Progress

IT IS stated that President Hoover desires to hold the great federal budget for 1931 to the same amount appropriated in the fiscal year 1930, which was \$3,736,000,000.

It is not so very many years since the \$1,000,000,000 mark was reached. When government appropriations attained that mark, it was Tom Reed who defended the Congress against charges of gross extravagance, by declaring that this was "a billion-dollar country."

This \$3,736,000,000 is, in the phrase of Shylock, a good, round sum, and covers incalculable activities and complications, but represents nothing more nor less than the wants of the people or the Nation. It is what a people needs, together with ample provisions for it, that marks the greatness of its development.

Human nature, like every other phase of nature, loves luxury and despises stint. In public affairs these facts are forced on the attention of representatives, and their fitness for official action is determined by the measure of their capacity to meet them.

In a nation of 120,000,000 people that is no small job. It is of herculean proportions. The Congress authorizing this vast expenditure gave painstaking study to the wants and desires of the people, and were actuated with the idea of meeting their requirements.

The requirements of a population growing rapidly in number and intelligence necessitates large appropriations. To dispense them is to belittle the Republic, for nothing can be more certain than that large appropriations were forced upon Congress because they were in the main needed and were indispensable.

This \$3,736,000,000 for the Government's expenditure is a vast sum of money, an amount almost inconceivable. The expenditures are no doubt liberal, but their element of liberality is in no sense disproportionate to that of the contributions of the people and of the opportunities afforded them by laws to make contributions.

Here is in reality the fundamental explanation of the immense congressional allowances. The resources of the country, both natural and productive, have been brought with surpassing energy into requisition.

The people do not object to the wise expenditure of money for the operation of the Government, even if this expenditure is large. There is little complaint of extravagance, except in

connection with unwise politics. The usual expenditures of the Government are not criticized as excessive, and all reasonable men concede these expenditures must increase.

### Around the World in Six Years

A LAIN GERBAULT has returned to France alone after having been nearly six years sailing around the world in his ten-ton cutter Firecrest. France accorded him a great welcome, for he has become during this time a national hero, occupying a place in the affections of French boys and girls similar to that Lindbergh holds with American youth.

Gerbault's modesty, daring doggedness and ability to arrive always at his intended destination are qualities which have endeared him to the public. Stories about him have been frequent. Either he has arrived unheralded at some distant port, or he has just departed on another solitary course. Once or twice he has been reported lost, and each time he has been found, only delayed by storms.

A new book is being prepared by Gerbault. He wrote one after he had reached New York which was well received. The new volume will tell the story of the Caribbean and the Pacific with those South Sea Islands where he sojourned two years and to which he expects to return. It will tell, too, of Australian seas and the Indian Ocean, of the Cape of Good Hope and the Atlantic seaboard of Africa, of the Azores and of his greeting at Havre.

### Remarks of Famous Men

IN REPLY to a question put by a reporter the other day, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh hesitated, smiled, and then: "You might say that our plans are still up in the air."

Well turned, Colonel Lindbergh! The witicism indicates that the world's most popular hero is not taking himself too seriously, and that the opportunity given him by the newspapers to broadcast his wise sayings has not turned his head or tempted him into elaborate speech making.

Famous men have a hard time of it these days. They are always in the spotlight, and their slightest departure from the conventional instantly brings them into print and upon the screen. President Roosevelt, with his flair for pithy epigram, acquitted himself nobly in interviews with newspaper men; Dr. David Starr Jordan, former president of Stanford University, has a similar gift for making neat aphorisms spontaneously; Will Rogers, with his blithe reference to the mid-Victoria age, keeps the Nation laughing most of the time.

But these men are notable exceptions. Most famous folk do not fare so well when a Boswell is present to snap up their chance remarks. Either their speech becomes unnatural and stilted or it attempts a wisdom and a cleverness that are not native to the man. It would seem wiser for the great and the near great to shun as much as possible the beguiling invitation to see themselves in print, and to speak only when there is something which needs to be said, and which leaves the borderland of the purely personal. A reputation for wisecracking does not always add to a man's stature.

### In Defense of Bread Pudding

MEMBERS of the great army of bread pudding enthusiasts are alarmed. The announcement that a Chicago baking company is to sell bread in slices and so protected as to be kept fresh for several days has been interpreted as an elegy to an ancient and honorable institution. Bread pudding has been an important economic factor in the savings of the Nation. Constituted chiefly of dry or stale bread and copiously anointed with lemon sauce, it has survived scores of more complex and costly desserts. And now "there ain't goin' to be no stale bread," to paraphrase the saying once made by a small boy with regard to the core of his apple.

But tradition is strong and there will be many to fight the movement to abolish stale bread. Particularly in New England, where bread pudding ranks with baked beans and boiled dinners, is the proposition received with little sympathy. Generations of boys and girls have learned to love their bread pudding, and especially that particular kind that was well filled with raisins and generously covered with sauce of either the lemon syrup, so popular in the earlier days, or the more modern velvety concoction in which the yolk of an egg was an important ingredient. Then there was the variation known as the queen of puddings, in which stale bread furnished the principal ingredient, or basement, and the second and third stories were layers of sweet home-made jellies and "frostin'." Surely the bread pudding has its roots too far down to be pulled up without some show of resistance.

### Editorial Notes

Lord Dewar, speaking at a meeting of the Distillers Company, Ltd., against the British Government's decision to study the liquor traffic, voiced the opinion that "many a false step has been made by standing still." That statement, however, has greater significance as applied to the liquor traffic when it is considered that every step toward its continuance is retrograde, and that every country which "stands still" with liquor is really going backward.

When one reads about 200 of the wooden vessels, built by the United States Shipping Board during the World War at an expense of about \$1,000,000 apiece, being burned up as of no use, one is again forcibly confronted with the needless waste resulting from war.

Capt. Robert Dollar, one of the wealthiest of American shipowners, gives some excellent advice to those who have been waiting for their ship to come in. "Never wait for your ships to come in," he says, "I send mine out. The ships will come in all right as long as you keep sending them out."

Beating swords into plowshares is gone one in Honduras, where they are now converting army barracks into schoolhouses, and rapidly reducing the size of their army.

### Europe Looks to a United States

By SIRLEY HUDDLESTON

WHEN there is so much vague talk of the United States of Europe—by which apparently is meant an economic union against the United States of America—it is natural that attention should turn on Count Coudenhove-Kalergi who launched the idea of a Pan-European movement. Certainly his hope is to break down nationalisms, not to set up continentalism.

It is strange how the most excellent conceptions can be distorted to undesirable ends. Thus diplomacy generally makes the friendship of peoples the pretext for dangerous alliances. If we are not careful the economists will make of the demand for the abolition of tariff frontiers in Europe an anti-American policy.

There is no more curious international figure than that of Coudenhove-Kalergi. His family was originally Flemish. Then, long years ago, it established connection with southern Europe. So, while the first part of his name comes from the low countries, the second part of his name comes from Greece. His father was a distinguished Austrian who was sent as Minister to Japan. In Tokyo the present count was born of a Japanese mother. He lives in Vienna and is married to a famous Austrian actress; but by some freak of map making he is officially a Czechoslovakian subject.

Perhaps these racial admixtures, these national anomalies, helped to suggest the Pan-European movement to Coudenhove-Kalergi. Quaint things sometimes happen in Europe. They are inevitable in a continent of thirtyodd countries. Thus a friend of mine, a well-known art critic in Paris, was actually born in Holland. He married a French woman. A few years ago he became a naturalized Frenchman. Now the position, as I understand it, is that he, who was born in Holland, is a Frenchman; while his wife, who was born in France, is a Dutch woman!

An object lesson has recently been given by the exhibition in business centers of a map of Europe on which were shown in relief not the mountain ranges of Europe, but the tariff barriers of Europe. It furnished a striking argument. That the strength of America is the division of strength of Europe has been proclaimed in some quarters. Unfortunately, the underlying reason of much of the agitation was the desire to take retaliatory steps against America should it raise its tariffs. This is an undesirable move. Europe should indeed remove its internal tariffs which injure European trade, but it should not do so with the object of economic warfare against America.

The leaders of the United States have expressly stated their hope of seeing the barriers to trade on the continent of Europe broken down. It is to the interest of America that the European standard of living should be improved. The nearer it approaches to the American standard of living, the better it will be for the whole world. America can help, and there is little doubt that, if the problem is properly approached, America will help. There is need for co-operation between Europe and the United States. What Europe should aim at is economic unity built upon reason and not upon resentment, built upon co-operation and not upon competition. It is useless to cease trade warfare between countries merely to begin trade warfare between continents. Europe's purpose in putting its house in order should not be the destruction of the American house. Rightly conceived, the prosperity of one should not be at the expense of the prosperity of the other. By all means let us strive for European unity—political as well as economic—but let it be in full accord and sympathy with the United States of America.

### From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

THE Salvation Army is broadening its welfare work in conspicuous fashion. Four million francs are being raised for its new endeavors, the most important of which is the building of a "city of refuge" in the heart of Paris, which will be the center of the army's manifold philanthropic undertakings. Here will be food and a welcome, bed and clean clothes, for every wanderer; legal advice is available for those who need this, and a garden with flowers for the mothers and children. The Paris Municipal Council has contributed the land for a nominal sum, and the Ministry of Works has donated a Seine lighter, which is to become a floating hostel.

Among books of the moment published here are two volumes which will be welcomed far beyond the frontiers of France. They indicate, too, the undiminished popularity of the fairy story in this country. Charles Perrault wrote his Mother Goose stories in the reign of Louis XIV, and they came to be issued in their quaint form from the presses of a shop in the rue Saint-Jacques. The first edition has now been reproduced—and exquisitely—by M P. Plan through the Publisher Didot, in two volumes, and dedicated to M. Plan's children, André-Gilles and Nicolette, "for them, when they grow up."

Where is the highest waterfall in Europe? It is in France. More than ten times as high as Niagara Falls, and the third highest in the world, that of the Gave de Pau at Gavarnie has recently been especially recommended to tourists. Only the Grand in Labrador, and the Southerland in New Zealand have a longer fall of water than its 1385 feet. When the season is wet, the cascade drops in one uninterrupted veil, though in the dry summer months it strikes a ledge two-thirds of the way down. The immediate setting for the fall is extraordinary. It descends into the amphitheater known as the Cirque de Gavarnie. This is a basin more than two miles wide which is shut in on three sides by mountains rising from 7000 to 9000 feet. The proportions of the place are mammoth, in keeping with the singular characteristics of this waterfall. Gavarnie is in the Pyrenees, not far from either Pau or Luchon.

Viscount Cecil in addressing the Paris Section of the League of Nations Union on the progress of the League gave his hearty approval to the founding of a separate American branch in this city. The present Paris Section is British, and the new one would, working along similar lines, set out to focus American interest here in the League's activities. Anglo-American co-operation in League matters has been one of the special purposes for which the British Section was established, and Lord Cecil is of the opinion that the new branch would be a wise and helpful step in this direction.

Clearly the most interesting of the early summer plays was Mme. Ganna Walska's acting of "La Castiglione" by Régis Gignoux, which was presented in behalf of a charity at an all too brief period at the Comédie des Champs-Elysées. When Italy of the time of Victor Emmanuel II and the statesman, Cavour, was laboring for the unity of the country, the relations with Austria were indifferent, and Napoleon III was Emperor of the French. To free Italy from the Austrian yoke, it was necessary to have French support; and to win the consent of Napoleon III, an ambassador of consummate tact was essential. La Castiglione, beautiful wife of the Count de Castiglione, and cousin of Cavour, was entrusted with this delicate mission, and was given carte blanche to use any means she cared to accomplish her purpose. She succeeded. The play proceeds in episodes in which the interest is well maintained and the historical characters cleverly delineated. Mme. Ganna Walska's acting was of the highest order, and her costumes roused the admiration of every woman in the audience.

Sundays of Paris are opalescent. There is a bank by the Seine where it is pleasant to sit of a late summer afternoon, with your back against a tree. The grass is high and unmown, and the Seine sweeps grandly by at your feet. An occasional river boat passes, or a tug towing a barge loaded with coal. You lift your eyes and look through a branch of your tree which hangs over the water. You see the rising slope of Suresnes, set about with red roofs of cottages, and to the north, the high fortress of

Mont Valérien. Presently, the skies westward are magically smothered in pastel tints. You fancy the green is there—perhaps the leaves have got in the way; but the rose, the ivy, and soft blue colors are mingling in fantasy. The hour is hushed and placid as the river, which in turn the sky has kissed with opalescent spaces.

A campaign has commenced to explain television